FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 122

23 June 1978

ALBANIA

Soviet Oppression of Nationalities Criticized [Roshi in BASHKIMI 16 Jun] B 1 1/A6

BULGARIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit C 1 1/A7
Arrives 21 Jun C 1 1/A7
Talks Begin C 1 1/A7
Todorov Receives Fitouri C 2 1/A8
Mladenov Toast at Dinner C 2 1/A8
More on Greek Commerce Minister's Visit C 2 1/A8
Meets With Karamanev C 2 1/A8
Received by Todorov C 3 1/A9
Departs 22 Jun C 3 1/A9
Zhivkov's Blagoevgrad Speech Disseminated in UN C 3 1/A9
Stanishev-Led BCP Delegation Meets LCY's Dragosavac C 4 1/A10
Cooperation Protocol Signed With Angola C 4 1/A10
CPSU Auditing Commission Delegation Departs C 4 1/A10
Leaders Cable Greek Counterparts on Earthquake C 4 1/A10

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Kadar Cables Husak While En Route to Warsaw D 1 1/A11
Further Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi's CSSR Visit D 1 1/A11
More Talks With Husak D 1 1/A11
Tours Prague, Meets Chnoupek D 1 1/A11
More on Visit of Austrian Parliamentary Delegation D 2 1/A12
Visits Bratislava D 2 1/A12
Leaves for Vienna D 2 1/A12
Chnoupek Receives Austrian Envoy for Talks D 3 1/A13
Strougal Receives Iranian Commerce Minister D 3 1/A13
Indra, Others Attend Bulgarian Ambassador's Party D 3 1/A13
BCP Delegation Led by Kubadinski Visits Bratislava D 3 1/A13
Federal Assembly Discusses Bill on Armed Forces D 4 1/A14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

More on GDR-USSR Government Commission Session E 1 1/B1
Mier Holds Talks With FRG Representative Gaus E 2 1/B2
Continental Shelf Agreement Signed With Sweden E 3 1/B3
Krenz Looks for Increasing FDJ Influence on Youth E 4 1/B3
U.S. Blamed for Deterioration in Detente E 5 1/B3
Armored Carrier and Antitank Missile Discussed [BERLINER ZEITUNG 17-18 Jun] E 4 1/B4
Authorities Arrest FRG Citizens in Border Incident [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Jun] E 5 1/B5

HUNGARY

Kadar-, Gierek-Led Delegations Begin Talks in Warsaw F 1 1/B6
Vietnamese Planning Delegation Concludes Visit F 1 1/B6
Huszar Addresses Rally During Visit to Yugoslavia F 2 1/B7
Libya's Al-Qadhafi To Visit Hungary 23 Jun F 3 1/B8
Earth Tremors Felt in Hungary 22 Jun F 3 1/B8
Rains Delay Commencement of Harvest F 3 1/B8
[NEPSZABADSAG 14 Jun]

POLAND

Jaroszewicz Receives Socialist Health Ministers G 1 1/B9
Foreign Minister To Visit Iraq End of Jun G 1 1/B9
More on Visit of Tunisian Foreign Minister G 1 1/B9
Addressed by Wojtaszek [TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Jun] G 1 1/B9
Departs 21 Jun G 1 1/B9
More on Polish Visit of Hungary's Janos Kadar G 2 1/B10
Attends Gierek-Hosted Dinner G 2 1/B10
Gives Address at Dinner G 2 1/B10
Gierek, Kadar Visit Automobile Factory in Zeran G 4 1/B12
Gierek Addresses Workers G 4 1/B12
Kadar Addresses Workers G 6 1/B14
Grudzien Lauds Achievements of Coal Miners G 12 1/C6
Jablonski Receives Criminology Experts G 13 1/C7
Briefs: BCP Delegation Received; Polish-CSSR Press Cooperation; New Ambassador to FRG G 13 1/C7

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Attends Artists' Union National Conference H 1 1/C8
Addresses Opening H 1 1/C8
Ceausescu Receives Swedish CP Chairman Werner H 2 1/C9
Ceausescu Receives Ghanaian Tribal Assembly Chairman H 3 1/C10
Oprea Receives Moldavian Trade Minister H 4 1/C11
[SCINTEIA 21 Jun]
PRC's Hua Kuo-feng To Visit in Fall [AFP] H 4 1/C11
Fazekas Speaks on Hungarian Nationality at 20 Jun Rally H 5 1/C12
[SCINTEIA 20 Jun]
Dailies Discuss Necessity of Peaceful Coexistence H 9 1/D2
Defense Minister Receives PRC Military Delegation H 11 1/D4
Bobu-Led Delegation Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina H 11 1/D4
Kim Il-song Receives Departing Ambassador H 11 1/D4
Briefs: Romanian-British Coal Protocol H 11 1/D4

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Tito's Activities at LCY Congress I 1 1/D5
Reception for Delegations I 1 1/D5
Confers With SED's Axen I 1 1/D5
Receives Iraqi Official I 1 1/D5
Receives DPRK Delegation I 2 1/D6
Receives Algerian Delegation I 2 1/D6
Reportage Continues on 11th LCY Congress Proceedings I 2 1/D6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Djuranovic Address | I 2 | 1/D6 |
| Report on Defense Commission Session | I 8 | 1/D12 |
| Arms Production Discussed | I 11 | 1/E1 |
| SFRY's Vulnerability Discussed | I 11 | 1/E1 |
| Report on Socioeconomic Commission | I 14 | 1/E4 |
| Foreign Nations Address Greetings to 11th LCY Congress | I 21 | 1/E11 |
| CSSR's Bilak | I 21 | 1/E11 |
| SED Central Committee Greetings [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Jun] | I 22 | 1/E12 |
| Hungary's MSZMP Sends Greetings | I 23 | 1/E13 |
| AGERPRES Reports RCP Message | I 24 | 1/E14 |
| CCP, CPSU, Other Greetings Cited | I 26 | 1/F2 |
| Reportage on Stane Dolanc's Activities at Congress | I 28 | 1/F4 |
| Receives Foreign Dignitaries | I 28 | 1/F4 |
| Receives Ethiopian Delegation | I 28 | 1/F4 |
| Meets With SPD Delegation | I 28 | 1/F4 |
| Visits Congress Press Center | I 29 | 1/F5 |
| Receives CPSU's Kulakov | I 29 | 1/F5 |
| SED's Axen Addresses Meeting in Celje | I 29 | 1/F5 |
| Foreign Communist Parties Greet LCY Congress | I 30 | 1/F6 |
| French Communist Party Greetings | I 30 | 1/F6 |
| S. African Communist Party | I 30 | 1/F6 |
| Austrian Communist Party | I 31 | 1/F7 |
| Maltese Labor Party | I 31 | 1/F7 |
| Swiss Social Democratic Party | I 31 | 1/F7 |
| Danish Socialist Party | I 31 | 1/F7 |

Item 856-B-4 Pr Ex 7.10:FBIS-EEU-78-122

*FBIS-EEU-78-122*
*Friday*
*23 June 1978*
*Vol II No 122*

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

78

ORIGINAL

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SOVIET OPPRESSION OF NATIONALITIES CRITICIZED

AU2216olY Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 16 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[N. Roshi article: "The Decision Has Been Suspended but the Ferocious Oppression of Nationalities Remains"]

[Text] More and more information concerning the unrest in Georgia is appearing in the world press. This unrest reached a climax when the working class and young students of Tbilisi staged strong demonstrations the middle of [last] April. What sparked the demonstrations was the decision of Kremlin leaders who, in their attempts to denationalize and Russify the republics, wanted to make Russian the official language of Georgia. For this purpose, the Central Committee of the Revisionist Party of Georgia also held a meeting on 16 April which sought to give formal approval to this antinational decision. Nevertheless, the calculations of the Kremlin leaders and their tools were made without the grocer [as received]. After a chain of demonstrations, arrests and clashes with the police, 5,000 workers and youths of Tbilisi rampaged in the streets of the city. The growing number of demonstrators headed toward the center of Tbilisi where the Central Committee was holding its meeting. Afraid of the extent of the demonstration, the revisionist leaders immediately stopped the meeting. The former chief of the notorious KGB and First Secretary of the Revisionist Party of Georgia, Shevardnadze, the very man who a few days earlier had stated that "for us Georgians the sun dawns not in the east, but in the west, in Russia," turned to the demonstrators with the kind of language spoken by the pope in Rome:

"What do you wish, my dear children?"

The demonstrators retorted: "First of all, correct your language, we are not your children; and second, we want to speak in our mother tongue, in our own language."

Shevardnadze then tucked his tail between his legs and returned to the meeting. After a number of telephone calls to the Kremlin, it was decided that Georgian would remain the official language.

In the Azerbaijan and Armenian republics neighboring Georgia, the revisionist leaders were afraid that the same thing would happen in Baku and Yerevan. To forestall the "evil", they immediately cancelled the decision to remove the official status of the Armenian and Azerbaijan languages and replace them with Russian. Obviously, this was simply a tactical maneuver of the revisionist leaders confronted with the eruption of popular indignation. The Kremlin servants will, "in a more favorable time," again try to divert the direction of the sun, to make it dawn from the north, and reintroduce the Russian language as the official one. However, even with the temporarily and forced cancellation of this decision, nothing has changed in that intensified process of denationalization and Russification occurring in all the republics of the Soviet Union. The people, the working class of the Soviet Union, are responding to the oppression with varying forms of resistance including clashes with the revisionist police and the army. Details about this [resistance] emerge now [and] then from the strict revisionist censorship. The world press, for example, has reported a strong demonstration in Vilnius, Lithuania on 10 October last year, when 20,000 people demonstrated in the streets of the city.

The oppression of the peoples of the Soviet Union and their inculcation with aggressive nationalism, are another reflection of the profoundly counterrevolutionary policy pursued, within the country and abroad, by the Soviet social-imperialists serving their intentions to establish their dictate and hegemony in the world in rivalry with American imperialism.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 21 Jun

AU221632Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Mr Mohamed Fitouri, the foreign minister of Tunisia arrived in Bulgaria late last night. He is to pay a three-day official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov.

Today, the two ministers started official talks to discuss the state of Bulgaro-Tunisian relations and the prospects for their furthering. They will also talk on topical international issues.

Bulgaria and Tunisia established diplomatic relations in 1961. Conditions favourable for the promotion of bilateral cooperation were created after the establishment of personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries. Mr Habid Bourguiba visited Bulgaria in 1968 and Mr Todor Zhivkov returned his visit in 1975. The beginning of regular consultations between the foreign ministries of Bulgaria and Tunisia was laid. Links of cooperation bind the parliaments and the social organizations of the two countries.

Bulgaro-Tunisian economic relations date back to 1957 when the first trade agreement was signed. Besides a number of other documents were signed by the two sides to regulate cooperation in the economy, science and technology, culture, tourism, health care and other spheres of life.

Talks Begin

AU221937Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--In their first round of official talks, Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs and Mr Mohamed Fitouri, the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, dwelt on international issues.

They found that Bulgaria and Tunisia hold either identical or similar views on the problems discussed.

The two ministers devoted much attention to matters of detente, the curbing of the arms race and to disarmament. They stressed the necessity of convening a world disarmament conference to take obligatory decisions for curbing the arms race in an effort to achieve general and complete disarmament.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Mohamed Fitouri emphasized the necessity of establishing just international economic relations and of guaranteeing the countries' right to use their natural wealth by themselves.

Discussing the hot points of the planet, they dwelt more especially on the Middle East, Africa and Cyprus. The two foreign ministers exchanged information on the Bulgarian and the Tunisian foreign political activity. Talks will continue tomorrow.

Today, Mr Mohamed Fitouri was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

## Todorov Receives Fitouri

AU221939Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpt] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has received Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister of the Republic of Tunisia. During the friendly talks, issues on bilateral cooperation as well as problems of the international situation were discussed.

## Mladenov Toast at Dinner

LD222302Y Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Expressing satisfaction with the state of Bulgaro-Tunisian relations, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Petur Mladenov, pointed out that the present talks will give fresh impetus to the further consolidation and development of cooperation between the two countries.

In his toast at the dinner given for the foreign minister of Tunisia he emphasized the need of revealing all the possibilities for the expansion of their complete cooperation and utilization.

Dealing with the international situation, the Bulgarian foreign minister stated that the predominant trend in international relations--detente--will not become irreversible as long as no practical steps are taken towards disarmament.

He added that for the consolidation of the progress of detente, for the consolidation of world peace it is also necessary to do away with the hotbeds of tension in the world (?on) the basis of lasting and just settlement of conflicts that have given rise to them.

Speaking about the Middle East crisis, Minister Mladenov pointed out that the only result of the separatist deal is the breaking of the unity of the Arab peoples and the strengthening of the position of imperialism in the area.

He pointed out that the only way of getting rid of the acute crisis situation in the Middle East is the radical and comprehensive political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. [rest of item indistinct]

## MORE ON GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER'S VISIT

### Meets with Karamanev

AU211945Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--"There are great prospects for Bulgaro-Greek economic cooperation", this was the unanimous stand of the chairman of the two sides of the Bulgaro-Greek commission for economic cooperation, Mr. Georgi Karamanev, Bulgaria's minister of internal trade and public services, and Mr. Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, Greece's minister of commerce. They agreed that particularly good possibilities exist in the sphere of bilateral trade and industrial joint production.

A good precondition to this end is the atmosphere of mutual trust, understanding and goodneighbourliness, as well as the trends outlined during the meetings and talks of the two countries' leaders, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The two ministers discussed issues of cooperation in economy, some concrete aspects of the expansion of the scientific and technological cooperation in the implementation of the decisions of the 6th session of the commission, held early this June in Athens. They stressed that after the session, the opening of the Greek economic exhibition here today is the first big event which opens up wide possibilities for the establishment of contacts and bilateral marketing research. Reciprocally profitable deals are expected to be struck by the Bulgarian foreign trade corporations and the Greek firms.

The two ministers were optimistic about the future economic dialogue of Bulgaria and Greece. "I am confident that there is no inextricable questions between us", said Minister Karamanev.

Received by Todorov

AU221635Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman, today received the Greek minister of Commerce, Mr Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, chairman of the Greek side of the Bulgaro-Greek commission on economic cooperation.

Mr Todorov was informed of the outcome of the 6th session of the joint commission, held early in June in Athens. The Bulgarian premier expressed satisfaction with the active development of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation.

At the meeting, attended by the Bulgarian minister of internal trade and public services, Mr Georgi Karamanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, a view was expressed that the Greek economic exhibition, which opened here yesterday, will render a new impetus to the further development of bilateral economic relations.

Confidence was expressed that great possibilities exist for expansion of cooperation, especially in the sphere of trade and industrial joint production, in the spirit of good-neighborly relations and on the basis of reciprocal profit.

Minister Panayiotopoulos will leave the country today.

Departs 22 Jun

AU221945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpt] Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, today gave an official luncheon in honor of Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, Greek minister of commerce. Tonight Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos left Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV'S BLAGOEVGRAD SPEECH DISSEMINATED IN UN

AU221943Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The text of Todor Zhivkov's speech delivered in Blagoevgrad on the occasion of the 122th birth anniversary of Dimitur Blagoev has been disseminated in the United Nations as an official document. The text of this speech was disseminated in the United Nations according to item 50 in the preliminary agenda connected with its next regular 33d session--the fulfillment of a declaration on strengthening international security.

STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION MEETS LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC

AU221940Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, that is attending the 11th LCY Congress in Belgrade met with Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. A frank talk was held on issues connected with the relations between the two parties and countries.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

AU222104Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A protocol on the work of the 2d session of the Bulgarian-Angolan commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been signed in Angola. On the Bulgarian side it was signed by Comrade Peko Takov and on the Angolan side by Carlos Rocha.

The commission positively appraised the results of Bulgarian-Angolan economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the period between the two sessions and unanimously stated its support for its further development on the basis of the principles of full equality and mutual benefit, as well as in the interest of further strengthening the friendship between Bulgaria and Angola.

CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU172116Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Summary]--The CPSU Central Auditing Commission delegation led by Genadiy Sizov, chairman of the commission, which paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the BCP Central Committee Control-Auditing Commission, left Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Committee Central Control-Auditing Commission, and others.

LEADERS CABLE GREEK COUNTERPARTS ON EARTHQUAKE

LD222315Y Sofia BTA in English 1240 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 22 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a cable to the president of the Republic of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Tsatsos and the Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

"We are deeply moved by the news of the natural disaster in the vicinity of the town of Thessaloniki, that befell the friendly Greek people [few words indistinct]

On behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we express to you personally and to the entire Greek people deep sympathy with the human casualties and [few words indistinct].

We ask you to extend our sincere condolences to the victims' families."

KADAR CABLES HUSAK WHILE EN ROUTE TO WARSAW

LD221244Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

While flying over the territory of Czechoslovakia on his way to the Polish People's Republic, he sent from on board cordial greetings to Comrade Husak and at the same time greeted all the working people of Czechoslovakia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S CSSR VISIT

More Talks With Husak

LD221848Y Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 22 CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and General Secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi appreciated here today the successful development of relations between their countries.

They also discussed the possibilities of a further development of mutual cooperation and dealt with some international topics.

In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding both sides expressed the conviction that the visit and its results will contribute to a further development of Czechoslovak-Libyan relations.

Tours Prague, Meets Chnoupek

LD221846Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan Jamahiriyah General People's Congress, who is in the CSSR on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the president of the republic, this morning visited the old town hall in Prague.

He was welcomed by Zdenek Zuska, lord mayor of Prague. Then, accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, Maj Gen Miroslav Rybak, head of the president of the republic's military office, and Josef Varholik, the CSSR ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, he was introduced to members of the Prague National Committee.

The highest representative of friendly Libya, together with members of his entourage, was welcomed in a brief address by Mayor Zdenek Zuska, who acquainted him with the capital's past and present.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi then expressed his thanks for the cordial reception accorded him in ancient Prague. He stressed that at every step he was convinced of the Czechoslovak people's sincere friendship for the people of his country.

After touring the old town hall he signed with city's Golden Book, and on his departure Zdenek Zuska handed him the symbolic keys to the city.

MORE ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Visits Bratislava

LD220922Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 21 CETEKA--An official delegation of the Austrian Parliament led by National Council President Anton Benya, currently visiting Czechoslovakia, arrived here from Prague today.

The delegation is accompanied by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

They were met at Bratislava airport by Frantisek Hagara, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other officials, present was also Austria's general (?consul) here Georg Gerstberger. The official Austrian Parliamentary delegation, led by Nationalrat President Anton Benya, was received here today by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

Viliam Salgovic informed his guests about Slovakia's development since 1955, its modern industry and agriculture, the high standard of education and living, and the firm certainties of the working people. He also spoke about the importance, mission and activity of the Slovak National Council and its role in the federative set-up of Czechoslovakia, and emphasized the firm fraternal bonds of the Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities living in Czechoslovakia.

Viliam Salgovic voiced the "conviction that the visit of the Austrian Parliamentary delegation to Czechoslovakia will contribute to the promotion of relations between the two countries and their parliaments.

Earlier today, the delegation visited the Bratislava power engineering plant.

Anton Benya, head of the official Austrian Parliamentary delegation, spoke about the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in the recent period and his impressions from Czechoslovakia in an interview to CETEKA and the Czechoslovak television in Bratislava, granted at the end of his visit to this country.

The main aim of the visit of the Austrian deputies to Czechoslovakia was to discuss the expansion of parliamentary contacts. The talks the members of the delegation had with the top officials of Czechoslovakia, the Federal Assembly, and the Czech and Slovak National Councils have given an impulse to the promotion of relations. The value of these talks also rests in the fact that they covered international cooperation on a broader scale. The need was emphasized during the talks to make the biggest possible contribution to peaceful cooperation and the consolidation of world peace, Anton Benya said and appreciated the friendly atmosphere at the talks which were very useful.

Leaves for Vienna

LD221312Y Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 21 CETEKA--The official delegation of the Austrian Parliament, led by National Council President Anton Benya, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Bratislava for Vienna tonight.

The Austrian deputies, invited to Czechoslovakia by Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, were seen off on the state frontier by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, who accompanied the guests during their stay in Slovakia, and other officials. Today's program before departure included a luncheon given for the Austrian Parliamentarians by Chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic, sight-seeing in Bratislava, and a visit to the 'Most' cooperative farm near the Slovak capital.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES AUSTRIAN ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD230020Y Prague CTK in English 2127 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 22 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Austrian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Hans Pasch to discuss some questions of a further development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

STROUGAL RECEIVES IRANIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD230026Y Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 22 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Iranian Minister of Trade Kasem Khosrowshahi, who is heading the Iranian Government delegation to the 4th session of the mixed commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Iran and stressed that both countries are interested in their all-round intensification. They noted that the necessary conditions exist for this intensification not only at present, but also in the long term. This applies especially to deeper and mutually beneficial economic cooperation, cooperation in production and dynamic exchange of goods as well as cooperation in other fields. Also present were Czechoslovak Finance Minister and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the mixed commission Leopold Ler, Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Iranian Ambassador Naseroddin mir-Fakhra'i.

INDRA, OTHERS ATTEND BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S PARTY

LD221650Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Khristo Shanov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a cocktail party last night on the occasion of a visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front. It was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women; Jindrich Polednik, party Central Committee secretary, and other representatives from our political and public life.

BCP DELEGATION LED BY KUBADINSKI VISITS BRATISLAVA

LD221324Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Front, is visiting Bratislava today.

Shortly after its arrival, the delegation was received by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee.

In a cordial and friendly discussion, he briefed the guests on the development of Slovakia during the years of the construction of socialism and on the structure and activity of the National Front. He paid special attention to the possibilities of further deepening cooperation.

Then the Bulgarian delegation paid tribute to the memory of liberators of Bratislava at the Slavin memorial and laid red flowers by the memorial of the Slovak national uprising and by the memorial of Bulgarian partisans [word indistinct].

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES BILL ON ARMED FORCES

LD221320Y Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 21, CETEKA--A bill on amendments and supplements to the Armed Forces Act and to the legislation [on] certain aspects of military service was explained by Defence Minister General Martin Dzur at the eighth joint session of the Chamber of the People at the Chamber of the Nations in the Federal Assembly in Prague today.

He said that the members of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces fully support the policy of relaxation of international tension, as followed on the world forum by the socialist states headed by the Soviet Union.

"Relaxation of tension is not only a noble aspiration but political reality," the minister said, adding that also another tendency was apparent in international relations--a very dangerous trend stemming from the fierce opposition of the reactionary forces of the capitalist countries against the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Minister Dzur pointed out that the military expenditure of NATO countries is three times higher than in 1958, and that NATO preparations also include buildup and training of regular forces and reserves.

The armies of the North Atlantic pact are a dangerous instrument of the imperialist states, and it is necessary to be prepared if reactionary forces wanted to use them for aggression against the socialist community, Minister Dzur said.

"These and certain other facts were taken into consideration by the leadership of our party and state in weighing certain questions relating to the military service."

The minister underlined that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces fully supported the policy of the Communist Party and the state, and that it is their task to stand permanent guard to protect the achievements of socialism.

He said that through joint efforts of commanding officers and political bodies, as well as party and social organizations, the tasks assigned to the armed forces by the 15th congress of the Communist Party were being successfully carried out, and that the combat readiness of the Army and the Border Guard has been raised.

The bill was unanimously approved by the deputies.

MORE ON GDR-USSR GOVERNMENT COMMISSION SESSION

DW221105Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1855 GMT 21 Jun 78 DW

[Dieter Jost interview with delegation chiefs of the 23rd session of the proportionate GDR-USSR government commission: Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in East Berlin. Tikhonov answers in Russian with superimposed translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] So the work of the 23d meeting is finished. Three strenuous, and, according to the results, fruitful days are behind you. Long-termed cooperation problems were particularly at issue. What tasks have been dealt with by the commission for the next 5-year plan period and beyond?

[Tikonov] Comrade Honecker and Comrade Brezhnev met in the Crimea last year, if you remember. The organization of [words indistinct] serious work in regard to specialization and production cooperation between our countries was discussed at that time. We (began) to handle this work at the last meeing of the proportionate government commission. Can you imagine the (volume) of this work? The national economies, the ministries, all authorities of both countries are involved; thus the problem of organizing this work was discussed.

At the 23d meeting of the proportionate government commission [words indistinct] we discussed how best to organize the work. We agreed to work out a certain chart for the ministries, indicating at what date specific USSR and GDR ministries must outline certain ideas and give reports to the meeting of the proportionate government commission. [Passage indistinct] in the current year to be concluded. It will have a great effect on the development of the GDR and USSR economies.

Comrade Honecker heard our proposals. He agreed to them and that was the number one issue in our exchange of opinion with him.

[Question] Comrade Schuer[illegible] can you add further explanation on the most important issues?

[Schuerer] First of all I would like to say that all agreement we have signed today have one thing in common: they deal with cooperation in research, production, and sales. The agreements, of course, individually and specifically pertain to a certain field. I would like to mention the agreement in the field of polygraphic machine building. We agreed on joint research work with regard to new and highly productive types of photographic machines. We stipulated division of work in the production process. We specified who will be producing what. We also stipulated possibilities of jointly appearing on third markets with these products. We aim for increased productivity in putting out the product.

Of a different character, another example, is the agreement in the field of developing the production of carpets in the Moldavian Republic. The GDR is participating in the development of an enterprise in the Soviet Union's Moldavian Republic. We are delivering the technology and technological equipment. In return, we will receive carpets from the resulting production and will supply them to the GDR population. We will get a share appropriate to our partnership.

Yet another example is the agreement on long-distance reconnaissance of natural resources from space. I think it is not necessary to mention details in this connection, however.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Equal political and economic prerequisites.

There is, for instance, intensification and effectiveness of high-quality work, a (main target) of economic development. This is a basic demand in regard to the work of the commission. How does it handle this? This question is addressed to Comrade Tikhonov.

[Tikhonov] The proportionate government commission naturally discussed these problems. They are the main problems pertaining to the activity of the proportionate government commission. There does not exist one single government or ministerial agreement concluded between the authorities or ministries of our countries [words indistinct]. In all these agreements we discussed these problems. Of course, one can quote a few examples here. There is, for instance, the reconstruction of fitting industries. Reconstruction work was done jointly in Pensa and in Magdeburg. Due to this joint reconstruction work, labor productivity increased two fold in these plants.

Joint work in the development of polymer 60 installations helped us very much too. Due to this work we gained about 1-1/2 years. Joint work on the development of the combine KF-6 also produced advantages for us. The gain of about 2 years entailed great advantages for us in the field of intensification and improvement of the quality of products.

[Question] Comrade Schuerer, at the beginning of the meeting you pointed out in a brief interview that this meeting will entail even closer cooperation. What is particularly significant about cooperation with the USSR?

[Schuerer] Cooperation with the Soviet Union (in the technical field) is a problem of vital significance for us. However, I do not want to answer in general terms, quoting the basic principles of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which created excellent cooperation conditions for us. I would like instead to give an economic answer to these questions. I would like to mention the great potential accessible through our cooperation with the Soviet Union. Every fourth scientist of the world is working in the Soviet Union and is a Soviet citizen; the production volume in the Soviet Union is enormous. In some fields such as oil, natural gas, coal, mineral fertilizers, and steel the Soviet Union is the greatest producer in the world. Being connected with such a country in the fields of research and production really means good luck for the GDR, good luck for our economic development and good luck for our overall development, including our social development as the German Democratic Republic.

If I may say something about the dimensions of this cooperation, I would say the following: This year we have a trade agreement envisaging an exchange of goods amounting to M34 billion. Such an enormous trade agreement is unmatched in the world. This enormous figure naturally stands for significant raw materials, machines, equipment, and consumer goods from the USSR, as well as sizeable GDR deliveries to the USSR, particularly in regard to technological equipment. With these goods and various consumer goods we are paying for the deliveries coming from the USSR. Cooperation with the USSR is for us a matter of vital significance in terms of our economic development.

NIER HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG REPRESENTATIVE GAUS

LD221044Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier today received Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR.

During the course of the talk they dealt with questions of mutual interest, which had recently been the subject of a talk--held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere--between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Guenter Gaus, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR. Kurt Nier and Guenter Gaus will continue negotiations on these questions.

CONTINENTAL SHELF AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

LD221556Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement was signed in Berlin today between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden on delimitation of the continental shelf.

With this agreement and a protocol signed at the same time, the GDR and Sweden have agreed on delimitation of their continental shelf and fishing zones in line with the principles generally recognized in international law. Both sides praised the agreement as an important ste toward further developing bilateral relations.

KRENZ LOOKS FOR INCREASING FDJ INFLUENCE ON YOUTH

LD221306Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, wants the GDR-30 youth campaign to concentrate on the political and organizational strengthening of the FDJ basic organizations. Strong FDJ groups, he told a party meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt, would guarantee the FDJ's increased political influence on the young generation. The mobilizing force of the FDJ should become apparent in all youth drives and movements, and not only in economic drives. The FDJ drive impressively demonstrated the close ties of youth with their socialist state. By participating in the competition movement, the FDJ proved itself in every situation as the helper and action reserve of the party of the working class.

U.S. BLAMED FOR DETERIORATION IN DETENTE

LD221108Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] For some time the present policy of the U.S. Government has been the subject of international debate. The article published by PRAVDA on Saturday refers to changes in U.S. policy. Here is a commentary by Albert Reisz:

There will be practically unanimous agreement with anyone who notes a change in Soviet-U.S. relations. But what are these changes? Some people in the West now argue that American policy has changed, and had to change because the Soviet Union's policy has changed. But in what respect has Soviet policy changed? Let's see: For years the Soviet Union has proposed and pursued a policy aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. For years, I said, but let us reckon from 1976--the year of the 25th CPSU Congress. Has there been any change since then? Only a few weeks ago Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko submitted a number of fair and practicable disarmament proposals at the UN special session on disarmament. So there has been no change in what is surely the most important area of foreign policy today.

Well--some people retort--there is Africa, referring to Cuba, Angola and Ethiopia. No one who wants to be taken seriously mentions Shaba in this context. For the CIA evidence of Soviet-Cuban participation in events there has suffered the fate of so many pieces of CIA evidence: it burst like a soap bubble. But let's stick to Angola and Ethiopia; let's consider the American politician George Kennan, who deserves to be taken very seriously. About 2 1/2 years ago--concerning Angola--he told his country's newspapers, which were then expressing indignation, that the Soviet Union had never concealed that it was helping peoples fighting for liberation, if so requested. Nor did that prevent the conclusion, at the time, of very important and useful Soviet-American agreements. No change here, either.

What has changed, indeed, is American policy. There have always been circles that never entirely reconciled themselves to taking detente as far as Helsinki. When they saw it taking serious shape, and when they saw that a stage had been reached where each additional step was bound to lead to disarmament, they prepared to strike a counterblow. For them the stakes are high, indeed--political and financial stakes--for the big arms business is behind them. It wants to make money. So a whole coalition of rightist conservative forces moved events to the point where not much more than words remain of President Carter's pledge on his inauguration that he would champion detente and disarmament. To be specific: Where are the American disarmament proposals? Can even one be named? Instead the Washington government pressed a long-term arms program upon NATO. It remains a deep American secret as to how it can reconcile its professed desire for detente with deeds as reflected in a policy of seeking ever increasingly current arms, including the neutron bomb. Its credibility has been deeply shaken. To be sure, there are still forces in American politics opposed to this policy. However, it looks as if the group represented by Zbigniew Brzezinski is increasingly gaining the upper hand; it is clearly opting for the road of confrontation. By relapsing, as it were, to the abortive policy of strength, they obviously hope to assuage the fierce criticism leveled by a majority of Americans at the administration's domestic policy and at the President personally. As if inflation, unemployment, and tax injustices could be cured by an arms build up, international tensions and a deliberately sought deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union. Why is the United States entitled to export its internal insecurity into the world arena? Which is precisely what it is doing, producing a state of affairs about which no one can be happy.

ARMORED CARRIER AND ANTITANK MISSILE DISCUSSED

AU2214462 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 17-18 Jun 78 p 13 AU

[Herbert Hakenbeck article: "With 20,000 Meters Per Second Through Tanksteel: What Is Concealed Behind BMP and PALR"]

[Summary] "A battalion exercise took place during the recent visit of our party-state leadership to the ground force units at which BMP-type armored carriers, guided antitank missiles and tactical missiles were employed. The following contribution gives detailed information about these weapons.

"BMP is the abbreviated designation of the new amphibious armored infantry combat vehicle [schuetzenpanzer] (SPC). It is distinguished from the armored personnel carrier primarily by its weaponry. It consists of a large caliber gun, a machinegun and a launching device also called PAD [starttisch]. What is striking on this SPZ is its very flat and extremely favorable shape.

"The SPZ, which is produced by the Soviet Union, runs on a track chassis. The medium-sized thread rollers and the small supporting rollers are covered with sheet metal which is arched outward. Since the combat vehicle is amphibious it possesses outstanding maneuvering qualities.

"Antitank guided missiles (PALP) are now among the most effective means to repel enemy tanks. They are similar in construction to the operational-tactical missiles. The launching rails are generally mounted on armored troop carriers of various types, whereas the control position is in most cases located outside the combat vehicle.

"The PALR are guided from a portable control panel by means of a thin but tear-resistant wire which is connected with the control panel by two reels in the missile. The four cruciform wings in the missile's rear stabilize it in flight and enable accurate guidance.

"Antitank missiles can be fired over long distances. The ranges are contingent on the burning period of the so-called propulsion system. In addition to this PALR type which travels about 100 meters a second, there are others equipped with an automatic target homing device.

The Effect Is Producted by a Hollow Charge

The tremendous effect of the missile is achieved by the so-called hollow charge located in the warhead. It involves a charge with a funnel-shaped cavity. On impact the metal is deformed under the high pressure of detonation gasses and it "spurts" out of the hollow charge funnel as a ray. The tip of the ray can achieve speeds of more than 20,000 meters per second. This explains the piercing power.

"The antitank missiles available in the National People's Army are capable of piercing the armor of all known types of combat vehicles."

The Tactical Missile Weapons System

Despite the importance of tactical missiles, conventional artillery is still the most dependable branch supporting motorized rifle and tank troops on the battlefield.

"A favorable military-technical solution was found for the tactical missile system. The launching pad and the transport vehicle are one and the same type. It is the ZIL-135 four-axle vehicle. A loading crane located at each launching pad facilitates and speeds up "readying for action."

The cross-country vehicles can also develop high speeds enabling the rocket units to follow attacking troops in combat. "And because there are no limitations to the field of traverse, the fire can be shifted in various directions.

"The tactical missiles are able to combat targets over distances up to 100 kilometers. The Their warheads can carry various charges to the target. The number of crewmembers is no larger than for conventional guns and cannon.

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZENS IN BORDER INCIDENT

AU211228Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 16 and 17 June 1978 FRG citizens Werner Marschall and Helmut Urbash violated the GDR state border in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. They were arrested, and were handed over to the GDR organs in charge to examine the circumstances surrounding the border violation.

KADAR-, GIEREK-LED DELEGATIONS BEGIN TALKS IN WARSAW

LD221704Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Here is Laszlo Krasso from Warsaw with a summary of the Hungarian party and government delegation's activities:

Led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian party and government delegation currently in Poland for an official friendly visit, this afternoon laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw, after the leader of our delegation wrote his name in the decorative book where heads of state note their respect for the memory of soldiers who died heroically in battles against fascism.

A moving scene followed in Victory Square. Janos Kadar met representatives of Polish veterans who took part in battles for freedom and independence.

The delegation then went to the headquarters of the PZPR Central Committee where the first secretary of our party was welcomed in the hall by loud applause and with a bouquet of red camomiles from PZPR Central Committee workers.

The leaders of the two negotiating delegations, Janos Kadar and Edward Gierek, held private talks before the opening of plenary negotiations. Members of the Hungarian delegation include Premier Gyorgy Lazar; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; and Jozsef Garanvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw.

The Polish delegation includes Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz; Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the Central Committee; Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador in Budapest. Economic, political and foreign policy experts from both the Hungarian and the Polish sides are present at the talks.

According to their information, during the first day of negotiations they reviewed the work of socialist construction in Hungary and Poland in an extraordinarily cordial and friendly atmosphere. They stated with satisfaction that fraternal, internationalist contacts between the two parties and countries are developing fruitfully. In every field of political, economic, cultural and scientific life, cooperation is deepening and diversifying.

Hungary is the fourth most important trading partner of Poland within CEMA, and their annual trade amounts to R650 million.

The first day's program will end in the office of the Council of Ministers late this evening, where PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek will give a dinner in honor of Janos Kadar.

VIETNAMESE PLANNING DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD221822Y Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--The Vietnamese delegation, which conducted talks in Hungary from June 9 to 21 under the leadership of Duong Bach Lien, minister and deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left Budapest on Wednesday.

The visiting team held talks with Gyorgy Duro, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Planning Commission, about economic cooperation in the current plan period. They also held deliberations about the establishment of certain industrial plants in Vietnam with Hungarian cooperation as well as about development of such Vietnamese production activities that are of interest to Hungarian industry.

Duong Bach Lien was received by Istvan Huszar, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian Planning Commission.

The Vietnamese delegation called at several Hungarian industrial and agricultural establishments which share in the present or future economic cooperation between the two countries.

HUSZAR ADDRESSES RALLY DURING VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD221644Y Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 [date as received] (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Koprivnica:

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party delegation attending the 11th congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists visited Wednesday Koprivnica, Croatia, a centre of Yugoslavia's food industry. At the Podravka food industry complex, Istvan Huszar, head of the Hungarian delegation and member of the HSWP Political Committee, and members of the delegation, were welcomed by Ivanic Stefan, council chairman of the Koprivnica district and the leadership of the establishment.

Following this, the Hungarian delegation called at a modern factory section commissioned recently and then they participated at a grand rally organized by the workers of the factory in honour of the Yugoslav party congress.

Addressing the meeting, Istvan Huszar underlined: "Yugoslav communists are aware that the creation of socialist conditions and unceasing raise in workers' prosperity can be attained only if under the guidance of the party, the most conscientious forces of society and the working class work in unity with the masses in a creative way in every important sphere of life. This is reflected by the fact that in the past years the position of socialism in your country has consolidated; the work capacity of the party has augmented and ever wider masses have gotten acquainted with the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. We highly evaluate the successes attained by the peoples of Yugoslavia in economic construction work, and the expansion and strengthening of the economic-technical basis of socialism by them."

Istvan Huszar went on to speak of the achievements registered by the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian party.

Speaking of relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia, the head of the HSWP delegation said:

"As far as the relations between our countries are concerned, ethnic Croatians, Serbians and Slovenians living in Hungary, and Hungarians in Yugoslavia are playing a significant role. As a result of our principled policy, the ever growing cooperation in this sphere forms an important link in better mutual acquaintance, strengthening of trust and friendly cooperation between our peoples," concluded Istvan Huszar.

The HSWP delegation returned to Belgrade in the evening.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT HUNGARY 23 JUN

LD222004Y Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI)--Invited by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Socialist Popular Republic, is to arrive in Budapest on June 23 for an official visit.

EARTH TREMORS FELT IN HUNGARY ON 22 JUN

LD221642Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] There were earth tremors in Bekes County during the night. The possible center of the earthquake was the town of Bekes, where the tremors were still felt at 0530, accompanied by a loud rumbling. The tremors occurred at 30-minute intervals causing "significant material damage," but there were no personal injuries. The tremors registered 3.5 on the Richter scale. Most of the damage was caused in Bekes: smokestacks fell down, roofs were damaged as well as several public buildings, electricity cables were severed and two transformer stations were also damaged.

RAINS DELAY COMMENCEMENT OF HARVEST

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jun 78 p 9 WA

[Text] Grains are developing well throughout the country as a result of a constant rain; even though agronomists feel that drier, sunnier weather would now be in order. There is a 7-10 day lag in the maturing of plants so that one must count on a one-week delay at the beginning of the harvest.

There is concern about the weekend storms which flattened barley and wheat in many places. Special care will be needed to harvest these fields. The harvest schedule, the servicing of machinery is being readied, taking the foregoing into account in Bacs-Kiskun County. Here, as in many other parts of the country, grains have grown a span and kernels are becoming plump. Winter barley is turning yellow; rye has changed color, too, but wheat is still a virulent green. In the case of the latter, the crucial period is yet to come; the condition of the kernels will depend on the weather during the next few weeks.

Green fodder is being harvested throughout the country. Alfalfa has already been cut, and a second sprouting is expected to be ready for cutting in 3 or 4 weeks. This important fodder crop is now developing well; it is growing abundantly after cutting. This is important, because although the first cuttin, yielded average returns, quality is inferior in some places due to the incessant rain. The farms have utilized high-performance harvesting equipment for cutting hay from meadows and beside ditches. The 50 high-capacity machines, bought from capitalist sources on a priority basis to improve fodder management, have proved especially useful.

Fruits and vegetables have also developed well, but, by the same token, so have weeds. Consequently, stringent plant protection measures are being taken throughout the country. Damp, humid weather promotes plant infections. It has been necessary to spray apples 10 times in many places, and there is much work of this sort to be done in the vineyards, also.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOCIALIST HEALTH MINISTERS

LD221142Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has received the leaders of delegations to the 19th conference of the health ministers of socialist countries, which ended in Zakopane today. During the visit those attending the meeting discussed matters affecting the development of health services in socialist countries and prospects for mutual cooperation in healthcare.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IRAQ END OF JUN

LD221654Y Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek will pay an official visit to the Iraqi Republic at the end of June at the invitation of his Iraqi opposite number Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

MORE ON VISIT OF TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Addressed by Wojtaszek

AU221030Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at 19 June dinner given in Warsaw in honor of Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri]

[Text] Welcoming the Tunisian guests, Minister Wojtaszek expressed the conviction that Minister Fitouri's visit will help stimulate the development of comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation and will strengthen the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. We can to a great extent mutually intensify the advantages accruing from this cooperation, especially in the economic area, because the necessary objective conditions exist. E. Wojtaszek also said that the recent new implementation program relating to the Polish-Tunisian cultural accord will help increase scientific contacts and exchanges of cultural achievements.

Defining the main features of Polish foreign policy, E. Wojtaszek stressed that our people attach especially great importance to strengthening international security and to the development of cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The issues of intensifying detente, of disarmament and of insuring the human right to live in peace are of particularly great importance. Attaching great significance to the development of friendly relations with the Arab states, we are watching with attention and concern the development of the Middle East situation, which is a source of threat to peace in the world, E. Wojtaszeksaid, stressing that Poland is invariably in favor of peaceful and comprehensive solution of this conflict.

Departs 21 Jun

LD220910Y Warsaw PAP in English 0532 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June PAP--The Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri ended his official visit to Poland today. (?In the) morning, Minister Fitouri stayed on the Szczecin coast. In the company of hosts of the City and Voivodship of Szczecin, he visited "Lev Olice" chemical combine and "Police-2", the largest investment project of Polish chemical industry. The factory plays an important role in the developing Polish-Tunisian economic cooperation. Having returned to Warsaw, Minister Fitouri left Poland.

MORE ON POLISH VISIT OF HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

Attends Gierek-Hosted Dinner

LD221254Y Warsaw PAP in English 0535 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June PAP--A party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party came on an official friendly visit to Poland today at the invitation of the PUWP CC, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Leaders of the two parties Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar had talks today which covered key questions of the further favorable development of Polish-Hungarian cooperation.

In the evening, First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek gave a dinner in honour of First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Janos Kadar at the Palace of the Council of Ministers.

During the meeting Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar delivered speeches.

Edward Gierek said that we have every reason to be satisfied with the achievement in Polish-Hungarian cooperation attained so far.

We are determined to continue deepening fraternal Polish-Hungarian cooperation and making a joint contribution to strengthening the unity of the entire socialist commonwealth. To secure people and nations the fundamental right, namely the right to live in peace, is for us, communists, the key ideological and moral imperative. Detente, which was initiated by the consistently peaceful policy of the socialist commonwealth and supported by all forces of peace, has already brought momentous favorable changes in international relations.

Detente becomes a common good of all mankind: it gives nations the hope for a lasting peace.

Polish foreign policy, insolubly united with the coordinated peaceful line pursued by the entire socialist commonwealth serves exactly this great cause: peace for our nation, for Europe and the world at large.

Janos Kadar said that during the talks started today both countries stated unanimously that our relations in all spheres of life develop comprehensively on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of internationalism. The leading role in this cooperation is played by close collaboration of our parties, which is the principal basis for the Polish-Hungarian friendship, and by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, communism and the similarity of our two nations' interests.

Our exchange of views on the international situation also proves that our parties' stand on all key issues is convergent. We are of the opinion that international conditions for building socialism and the concerted actions of the socialist foreign policy are advantageous inprinciple and even the manoeuvres of imperialism and its counteractions are not able to change it.

Gives Address at Dinner

LD221729Y Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--MTI's Warsaw correspondent reports:

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, gave a banquet Wednesday evening in honour of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the members of the Hungarian party and government delegation at the palace of the Polish Council of Ministers in Warsaw.

Those present at the event included Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz and several other leading personalities of Poland's political life.

At the banquet, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar delivered toast addresses.

In his toast speech, HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar thanked for inviting a Hungarian party and governmental delegation and for the cordial reception. He stressed: "We have arrived in Warsaw, in the capital of the fraternal Polish People's Republic, in the conviction that, like our meetings realized so far, also the present meeting will continue to deepen the cooperation between our parties, governments and countries as well as the traditional Hungarian-Polish friendship. Our delegation notes with satisfaction that our talks on bilateral relations and on issues of the international situation have commenced in the spirit of fraternal friendship and full understanding.

The first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee then paid tribute to the successes achieved in the building of an advanced socialist society by the Polish party and the Polish people and spoke about the achievements of the Hungarian people and Hungarian Government, too. He said: "The internal system of the Hungarian People's Republic is firm, the leading role of the working class and its party is being asserted. Communists and non-party men, believers and atheists, the nationalities living in our country, the millions of honestly working people form a national unity for our socialist targets. The results attained by our country-building policy, the firmness of our social system and our allied commitment provide the basis for the active foreign policy pursued as advocators of socialism and peace in the international battlefield by the Hungarian People's Republic."

"Like the Polish people building socialism, also the Hungarian people is linked by indissoluble bonds to the community of the socialist countries. In accordance with this we are strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union as well as our alignment to the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. This is a fundamental principle of our party's policy. We intend to work in this spirit in the future, too," went on Janos Kadar.

Speaking about the Hungarian-Polish relations he said: "At our talks started today we have found in agreement that our relations are developing in every field of life on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, in an internationalist spirit and extensively. In this a decisive role is being played by the close, comradely cooperation between our parties as well as by Marxism-Leninism, the conception of communism and by the identity of our peoples' basic interests providing the fundamental basis of the Hungarian-Polish friendship that connects us."

"We noted again with pleasure," pointed out the first secretary of the HSWP CC, "that we agree fully in our resolution to develop even more dynamically our party and inter-state relations and economic cooperation by exploring the opportunities and to strengthen further the unity and extensive cooperation between the socialist countries. I may also say with satisfaction that the Hungarian-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--the 30th anniversary of which has recently been celebrated--has stood the test of time and is providing a suitable framework for the constant development of our relations."

"Also our exchanges of views carried on about the international situation reflect that our parties' positions are identical on every important issue. We think that the international conditions of the socialist building work and of the coordinated socialist foreign political activities are basically favourable and the machinations and the counter-actions of imperialism are not able to change this. We are convinced that when the forces of progress and the peoples remain loyal, the international situation will be determined in the future, too, by the trend of detente. The basis for this is a change in the power relations in favour of socialism, social progress and peace. We, Hungarians and Poles, are taking part together and resolutely in the consistent struggle waged all over the world by the socialist countries, by the international working class and by the forces of national liberation movements", declared in his toast Janos Kadar.

GIEREK, KADAR VISIT AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN ZERAN

Gierek Addresses Workers

LD230444Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0955 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR first secretary, at a meeting at the FSO car factory in Zeran on the occasion of the visit by the Hungarian party and state delegation led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP--live]

[Text] Esteemed and dear Comrade Kadar, dear Hungarian guests, respected comrades and friends: on behalf of the Politburo of our party's Central Committee and on my own behalf, I sincerely thank you for the warm welcome accorded to Comrade Janos Kadar, the leader of the fraternal Hungarian people, outstanding activitst of the internation communist and workers movement, and friend of our country. [applause]

Thank you for the cordial welcome accorded to Comrade Lazar and to the whole party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic. [applause]

Dear comrades, we are decply satisfied with the visit of our Hungarian guests. The talks in which we are engaged encompass a wide gamut of issues. These talks confirm the complete unanimity of views and our mutual desire to further tighten the interaction of our two parties and the cooperation between our countries and peoples.

As Comrade Sobolewski has mentioned, this meeting coincides with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between Poland and Hungary, the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

The ancient tradition of Policy-Hungarian friendship, which has found a very vivid reflection in the cooperation between revolutionaries of our two countries, and which was expressed by the provision by the Hungarian people of refuge for tens of thousands of Polish soldiers in September 1939, has been reaffirmed over the years. We sincerely thank them for this. [applause]

At the same time this treaty signified that a new era had opened up in the 1000-year-old history of relations between Poles and Hungarians--relations that have always been friendly and close. Thaks to the fact that both our peoples embarked on the path of socialism, these relations have become richer and more comprehensive. The proverbial friendship between our proples has taken on a new, deeper, more creative sense of ideological unity, complete unanimity of purpose and fraternal cooperation in the spirit of socialist internationalism. [applause]

Dear comrades, we have grounds for satisfaction with the results of our cooperation on party and state levels. We note with satisfaction the dynamic growth of mutual trade, which will amount to more than $3 billion over the current 5-year period. Specialization and cooperation in production will account for some 35 percent of this figure. The car industry, represented by your factory, here plays an active part in this cooperation.

Since our last meeting, which took place in beautiful Budapest, work has been under way on a program that would determine the long-term directions of the development of cooperation between our countries until the year 1990. This program is of decisive significance for further integrating the ties between Poland and Hungary. These ties bring about substantial benefits for both countries and their populations. The program will contain large projects for producing foodstuffs and for manufacturing installations for the agricultural and foodstuffs processing industries. It will envisage production of agricultural tractors and machinery, investment projects, particularly in the chemical industry, and cooperation in the field of provisions and metallurgy. The ever growing industrial potential of Poland and Hungary constantly creates new possibilities for developing our cooperation. We can and we should achieve even more than we have achieved thus far in regard to this cooperation. [applause]

Dear comrades, it is these issues which constitute the main subject matter of our present talks with the Hungarian friends. These issues will be reflected in our joint accords. We highly value the strengthening of the traditional friendly ties between our peoples, thanks to an ever more extensive exchange in the fields of science, culture, art, sport and tourism, and thanks to, the contacts between public organizations from town and voivodships. All this promotes a further mutual convergence of our two peoples. Friendly Polish-Hungarian cooperation is one of the important factors in the unity, cohesion and cooperation of the whole community of socialist states.

A teaming together [zespolenie] of each of our countries with the Soviet Union, the leading force in the community and one that plays a leading role in the struggle for peace in the world, is of decisive significance in strengthening the community.

Infraternal cooperation with the great land of the soviets we develop socialist integration in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, we perfect the political-defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, which insures security for our peoples; and we implement a coordinated line in the international arena.

The whole experience of the socialist states so far and their present progress prove that both their bilateral and multilateral cooperation constitute one of the most basic guarantees of their propitious development. This cooperation strengthens the position of each of our countries and also creates ever more extensive possibilities for cooperation with all other countries.

It is our firm desire, and our firm line for the present and the future to strengthen the unity of the community of socialist states. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, dear FSO workers, current international problems constituted an important topic of our talks with Comrade Kadar and the Hungarian party-government delegation. We are agreed on all issues discussed, especially concerning the further cooperation with the land of the soviets and other socialist states in defense of and continuation of the policy of detente in Europe and the world.

Our two countries comprehensively and consistently implement the final act of the historic conference in Helsinki. At the same time, we desire a strengthening and an expansion of detente to all regions of the world, and we desire that detente be made irreversible.

Decisive opposition to the attacks of imperialist, anti-detente and anticommunist forces, which are fanning the arms race, which want to introduce new types of mass destruction arms such as the neutron weapon, which embark on intervention in independent countries, and which try to worsen the atmosphere of relations in Europe and the world through increasing ideological and political diversion, is more essential today than at any other time.

Contrary to the obvious interests of peace and socialism, these forces enjoy the support of the Chinese leadership, which continues its dissenting, anti-Soviet course. The arms race and the policy of tension is a road to nowhere. Only limiting this race and accepting the disarmament program put forward by the socialist countries will lead to a lasting peace.

We Poles believe that the UN special session, which is currently coming to an end, will be conducive to more effective disarmament negotiations. Preserving and deepening the climate of mutual trust brought about by detente is also essential for disarmament, as is the recognition that there is no alternative.

From the bottom of our hearts we support the proposals made in this field by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. [applause] We wish to preserve the benefit of peace forever, for our people and all other peoples.

Communist and workers parties make an enormous contribution to the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress. The internationalist solidarity and cooperation of fraternal parties in Europe grows stronger on the basis of the decisions of the Berlin conference. Our two parties, which played a substantial role in preparing and staging that conference, attach great significance to the implementation of its program of unity. We also wish to continue the constructive dialog and cooperation with all the democratic forces of the world. We fervently support the aspirations of African, Asian and Latin American peoples to strengthen their independence, gained with difficulty in battles, to put a halt to imperialist domination and interference, and to construct equal economic relations conducive to international development. These peoples find in the forces of socialism a steadfast ally in their struggle to implement their just rights and aspirations.

Dear comrades, Polish communists and all Poles feel sympathy with and respect for the activities of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Janos Kadar. Accept, dear Hungarian friends, warm greetings from Polish communists, from our people, and convey them to all workers in the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic and to all the fraternal Hungarian people. [shouts of: "Long live the Polish and Hungarian peoples' brotherhood"]

Long live the unity of our parties, the friendship of our peoples, and the cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic; may they grow stronger! Long live the unity of socialist states and the internationalist solidarity among the international communist and workers movement! Long live peace and socialism! [shouts of: "long live"]

## Kadar Addresses Workers

LD230650Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0955 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, at a meeting at the FSO car factory in Zeran--live in Hungarian fading into Polish translation]

[Text] Esteemed assembly, dear comrades, Polish friends: We, the members of the Hungarian party and government delegation, have come with pleasure and fraternal feelings to your beautiful and hospitable country, to Warsaw, the famous capital of the Polish People's Republic.

First of all, I would like to sincerely thank the Central Committee of the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the invitation, and also to thank Comrade Gierek, the Polish leaders, the inhabitants of the capital, the workforce of this car factory at Zeran and all participants in this rally for the cordial reception given to our delegation. [applause]

I greet the Presidium and all participants in today's friendship rally with true esteem. Fulfilling a lofty duty, I wish to convey to you and through you to all members of the PZPR, the working people of the Polish capital and the whole country, warmly felt party greetings and fraternal wishes of great prosperity on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people, who are building socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, our party and government delegation has come to the Polish People's Republic with the task of further developing the internationalist relations between our parties, widening the all-round cooperation between our countries and further consolidating the historic relations of our peoples and our unbreakable and dear Polish-Hungarian friendship.

On the basis of the talks held so far, we can say with satisfaction that we have fulfilled this task. We had fruitful talks on topical problems of our cooperation in the spirit of fraternal internationalism with Comrade Edward Gierek, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, and other comrades from the party and government leadership. Our friendship has been further strengthened. The future continuation of actions in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed 30 years ago between Hungary and Poland, is the goal of our future understanding.

All the experiences of that 30-year period confirm that this treaty has well served the national interests of our countries and the common cause of the socialist countries, supporting the forces struggling for social progress and for peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, the working people of Hungary follow with great attention the life and work of the fraternal Polish people. We were able to convince ourselves during the current visit that you are effectively solving the great tasks of building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the party. Practice confirms the rectitude of the policy elaborated at the Sixth PZPR Congress and endorsed at the Seventh PZPR Congress. The social system of the Polish People's Republic is permanent. The leading role of the party is implemented in all spheres of life. The patriotic unity of the people is strong. The great achievements of dynamically developing Poland, which the fraternal Polish people attained in economy and culture after the seventh party congress, fill us with joy.

We see it as a great achievement that last year industrial production was higher than planned, that productivity increased and that living and working conditions further improved. The effects achieved in social welfare, the health service, in the sphere of education and in culture confirm that the working man is at the focus of party policy. We highly assess the efforts made by the leadership of your party and country jointly with the Polish working people to overcome the difficulties in the process of building prosperity in your fatherland.

The authority of the Polish People's Republic is growing throughout the world. The great effects attained in socioeconomic development and the consistent internationalist foreign policy are its foundation. We are convinced that this policy corresponds with the interests of the Polish people, of the community of socialist countries and of the progressive forces in the world.

We sincerely congratulate the working class on behalf of the Hungarian people on the results achieved together with the working peasants and the socialist intelligentsia of the Polish People's Republic. We congratulate the entire Polish people. We greet our fraternal party, the party of the Polish working class united with the people, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Edward Gierek, our true friend and comrade-in-arms, the eminent fighter of the international communist movement. [applause] We hope that the Polish people will be able to build the society of its own choice effectively and in peace, the society of developed socialism, in order that it may attain new and even more outstanding results than in the past. [applause]

Esteemed assembly and dear comrades, outlining the situation in our fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, we can say that our people are working effectively to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The Central Committee of our party examined the experiences of work during the period after the 11th congress and mapped out tasks for the party 2 months ago during its meeting in April. The Central Committee noted on the basis of a realistic assessment that the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th congress is progressing favorably in all main spheres of life--in domestic policy, economic operations, in the spheres of ideology and culture, and in the development of international relations. The effects of our people's work are highly assessed because they were attained under world economic conditions particularly unfavorable for us, and under conditions of growing ideological struggle in the international arena.

The internal situation of the Hugarian People's Republic is marked by equilibrium. The social system and the rule of the working people are permanent. The leading role of the working class and the party is being implemented. The worker-peasant alliance, the sound foundation of our system, is strong. The developing socialist democracy is giving the citizens ever wider possibilities for developing their inventive abilities and enjoying their rights. The unity and the correct posture of our working class and cooperative peasants form the strength of our policy. It is a great achievement of the party that the intelligentsia, which fulfills an ever growing role in social life, is accepting the party policy and the program for the building of socialism as its own, and is taking an active part in its implementation.

Our people stand united in their support for the policy of the party. The workers, peasants and intelligentsia, communists, nonparty people and people of various ideologies act with growing responsibility and readiness in support of reaching our socialist goals for the benefit of the people. We have attained considerable achievements in economic operations. Since liberation, our country has changed from an agricultural country into one with greatly developed industry and agriculture. At present Hungarian industry produces ten times more than in 1938. During less than 2 decades socialist agriculture increased in production more than one and a half times with reduced employment. The socialist reorganization of agriculture has contributed decisively to the development of the country and its general advancement, to the social, economic, and cultural development of the Hungarian peasants, to the essential reduction of differences between countryside and towns. Our national economy is developing all the time. Last year the national income increased by 7.5 percent, industrial production by 7 percent, agricultural production by almost 11 percent, and real incomes by 4.5 percent.

The effectiveness of economic operations improved, productivity increased, and the national economy's means of production were modernized. Technological progress was accelerated together with cooperation in production, and foreign trade turnover increased dynamically. A further raising of the living conditions of our working people took place on the basis of economic achievements. The incomes and consumption of the population increased. Supplies improved. We raised social and municipal services.

The principles of Marxism-Leninism and the general laws of the building of socialism are implemented in accordance with our national experience. The socialist way of thinking, socialist morality and lifestyle are developing. We have achieved considerable results in the sciences, in general and vocational education, and in the development of socialist culture. Naturally, we are also faced with difficulties. The increasingly difficult international conditions are having a more acute effect on weaknesses and shortcomings (?in the development of our country).

Our party has made great efforts to provide the correct answer to new problems that have arisen. With the active support of our people these problems will be solved. At its last session the Central Committee of our party adopted the stand of consistent continuation of present policy, of making even greater efforts in implementing the 11th party congress resolution and in carrying out the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

In our opinion our plans are realistic, and we have the internal and external conditions we need to put them into effect. Our party and government can count on our people's full support. Our faith in ourselves is increased by the realization that we can rely on the strong community of socialist countries, that we can count on the support of the progressive forces which favor our country.

We can assure you that in the future as well, our people, together with the Polish people, the community of fraternal countries and the great family of peoples engaged in the construction of socialism, will unwaveringly continue to follow the road of socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades, the Polish and Hungarian peoples are linked together by strong historical bonds and similarity of fate. Our ancient friendship was augmented by new content when, with the help of the Soviet people, we freed ourselves from the yoke of Hitlerite fascism and, after gaining our freedom and independence, entered upon the path of socialism. In our relations, a definite role is played by the fraternal cooperation between our two parties, the MSZMP and the PZPR, by our common interests and by the socialist aims of our peoples. This cooperation, which is continually expanding, is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We state with satisfaction that our economic cooperation is developing rapidly in all sectors. Our 5-year agreement on trade until 1980 provides for turnover worth over R2.3 billion. This represents an increase of more than 60 percent over with the previous 5-year period. Effective new forms of economic contacts are broadening; our cooperation is growing stronger in the motor industry, in the production of synthetic fibers, in the rubber industry, and in the production of drugs and chemicals. Our relations in science, culture and education are also developing rapidly; these relations are making an effective contribution to the enrichment of the intellectual values of our peoples. Direct contacts between our peoples are developing satisfactorily. Every year millions of citizens, as tourists, become mutually acquainted with the socialist development of our countries and with their historical and cultural traditions.

Contacts between social organizations are developing broadly and in accordance with plan. The cooperation between our two capitals and between twinned voivodships and towns is fruitful. All this is contributing to the further strengthening of our traditional, historical friendship. With complete certainty, our present talks in Warsaw will provide a new stimulus for the development of our relations. Our delegation can state with full responsibility that in the future as well we will do all we can to further deepen the fraternal unity, friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian and Polish peoples, in order to enable the Hungarian-Polish friendship to continue to prosper through generations, for the good of our peoples. [applause]

Esteemed gathering, dear comrades: Both the Hungarian and Polish people want peace and follow with considerable attention the shaping of the international situation.

It is obvious that our leadership is constantly concerned with these questions. During our present talks in Warsaw we have together reviewed the most important problems of international politics. We can state that the positions of our parties and governments coincide on all fundamental questions dealing with the international situation, and this helps us considerably in our common struggle.

In years past, as a result of the formation of a new power system, of the peaceful policy followed by the socialist community, of the attitude of international public opinion and our realistic assessment of the situation, which also appeared among the leading circles of the capitalist countries, there has been a change from cold war in the direction of international detente. The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the signing of its final act was an extremely important stage in that process. Its agreements can be felt especially in Europe. We are convinced that the dissemination of the spirit of the final act in other parts of the world would serve the general interests of the whole of humanity.

The extremist circles of imperialism do not want to reconcile themselves with this fact and of late have been active against the development of the process of detente and have been trying to sabotage it. At the present moment the attacks against the socialist countries and world's progressive forces are being increasingly mounted by reactionary and militarist circles, which are using outdated cliches about the Soviet threat, falsely resorting to human rights, falsifying the heroic struggle of the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Rhodesia, Namibia and other African peoples by deliberately propagating misleading news about the activity of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa and doing all they can to disrupt world public opinion and the peace of the peoples.

The policy of certain leading capitalist countries in the matter of war and peace is equivocal. Whereas during the present UN disarmament conference their official representatives spoke about peace, at the same time and in parallel, other official representatives of the same countries were engaged, during the summit session of NATO leaders in Washington, in talks about armaments and the strengthening of their armies.

It is in the universal interest of the peoples of the world and the most burning task of our days to maintain the process of detente and to extend it to the military field. In recent times the people of the world had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with a document entitled "Practical Ways of Ending the Arms Race Put Forward by the Soviet Government at the UN Special Session on Disarmament." This document essentially sums up the most urgent tasks and provides the right kind of foundation for responsible governments, following the wish of their peoples, to reach specific understanding in the interest of lasting peace.

For our part, we approve and support the proposal for undertaking, within a specified time, measures in the interest of stopping the production of and banning all kinds of nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons. We also approve ending the production of conventional weapons of great destruction capacity and support the remaining proposals aimed at military detente. We are following with particular attention the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic weapons. We desire the earliest possible conclusion of a new SALT agreement.

The socialist countries taking part in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces have also recently put forward new and constructive proposals whose adoption would give the negotiations new impetus and could lead to agreements which would lessen tension even more and which would increase the security of all European countries.

We are concerned by the fact that forces coming out against the development of relations and international detente as a whole are becoming visibly active in the United States and in leading NATO countries. We sincerely hope that realistically and sober-minded people in economic and political life will not yield to pressure in American and European NATO countries, that they will oppose those who are aiming at a hardening of the stance of the United States in relation to the Soviet Union and at stepping up the confrontation between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

Should this happen, it would adversely affect the entire international situation and the process of detente, and it would involve the world in a new arms race.

The fact that the Chinese leadership is objectively supporting the aspirations of extreme reactionary imperialist forces is a deplorable characteristic of the present international situation. Whatever the Soviet Union and the socialist countries might achieve in the interest of peace, detente and progress, they will always meet with the great power policy of the Chinese leaders, who are attacking and slandering the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and other socialist countries. They are proclaiming that war is inevitable. They are initiating relations with militarist NATO circles; they are not breaking diplomatic relations with the fascist regime in Chile, which has been condemned by the whole progressive world and even by honest bourgeois circles, and they are even going so far as to approve the imperialist intervention in Zaire. This policy of the Chinese leaders endangers the peace of the world's people and causes incalculable harm, primarily to the Chinese people. We, just as the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, entertain friendly feelings for the Chinese people. We invariably desire to regulate relations with the PRC. We continue to support the development of interstate relations. We want the PRC to find its way back to the common path of those who are struggling for progress and peace, but we cannot abandon our principled policy.

Dear comrades: Our party--the MSZMP--as a fighter in the international communist and workers movement and following the ideas of proletarian internationalism, seeks as far as it is able to promote the unity of this movement. We maintain that the implementation of historic tasks demands from our communist and workers party a scientific assessment of the situation and specific actions corresponding to this assessment. The creative application of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism with special consideration to the specific features and historical conditions of a given country, is the right and duty of every party. At the same time, the coordination of national and international interests, and also efforts for unification in the interests of the implementation of our historic mission, constitute an important task in the spirit of mutual solidarity and cooperation among parties.

Our party, in accordance with its internationalist policy, bearing in mind the decisions of the world meeting of communist and workers parties in Moscow in 1969 and the European conference in Berlin in 1976, is fighting and acting in support of the unity of the international workers movement and in support of increasing effective action.

Dear comrades: In their international activity, our party and government continue to strive to secure favorable international conditions for socialist building in our country and at the same time contribute to the cause of peace and general progress.

We openly tell both our friends and opponents that we are an ally of the Soviet Union, a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and we also participate as an active member in the work of the United Nations.

The fact that the Hungarian People's Republic is loyal to its allies, a friend of former colonial peoples fighting for national freedom and progress, and an honest partner of the developed capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, constitutes the unshakable foundation of our party's policy. We consider it our duty to continually consolidate the contacts, unity and alliances with the fraternal socialist countries. It is for this reason we consider the present talks with Polish leaders momentous. It is also for this reason that we consider the development of Hungarian-Polish relations based on the principles of internationalism and on the constant consolidation of the unity and cooperation between two good allies--the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic--of great importance to us. [applause]

Dear comrades, dear Polish friends: We will return to our country after our visit with pleasant feelings and favorable impressions. We will convey your greetings to the Hungarian working people; we will tell them that the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people work hard and consistently to build a developed socialist society. We Hungarians and Poles are following this path today in the same way we will follow it in the future. [applause, shouts of "long live!"]

Long live the Polish People's Republic, may it develop and prosper!

Long live the PZPR, tempered in the struggle, and its Central Committee led by Comrade Edward Gierek!

Long live the fraternal friendship of the Polish and Hungarian peoples! Long live socialism and peace!

GRUDZIEN LAUDS ACHIEVEMENTS OF COAL MINERS

LD221134Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] In keeping with annual tradition, the editorial collegium of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA has awarded individual and team prizes for outstanding production, ideological training and scientific and cultural achievements. The prizes are awarded in connection with the Day of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. In Katowice today, the executive of the party voivodship committee met the workforce of the Wujek mine and the mining industry aktiv. The meeting was attended by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, who spoke during the ceremony. Discussing the achievements and future development of the Polish mining industry, the speaker stressed the distinguished services rendered by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the unusually rapid growth of our national industry, the mining industry, for its general progress and constant improvement in the working and living conditions of our miners. Addressing miners of the Wujek Colliery, whose entire workforce had won the Red Rose Prize, Zdzislaw Grudzien said, among other things:

[Grudzien--begin recording] Please accept the words of our high appreciation and cordial thanks for the production results achieved in the past 5 months which, like the results of the work by all miners, testify to the hard work and personal responsibility for the development of our native country and our people. [applause]

This kind of attitude to their duty has distinguished our miners from the moment our peoples' fatherland came into existence.

These attitudes, which are worthy of general emulation, are based on consistently utilized aims forming part of the program put forward by our Marxist-Leninist working class party. It is because of our party that the riches resting in our soil, extracted by the talent and hard work of the Polish miner, have for the first time in our history begun to fully serve the working people and all our people.

People's Poland, despite the views expressed by allegedly sober-minded foreign economists and despite the skepticism of people of little faith and imagination in our own country, has in short time become the fourth largest producer of coal, and the second largest coal exporter in the world. This imposing development of the Polish mining industry, evoking the respect of our friends and the astonishment and even envy and concern among people who do not wish our country well, is one of the many--but what an eloquent--example of the correctness of the directions we have chosen and transformations which we have created together in People's Poland. [end recording]

JABLONSKI RECEIVES CRIMINOLOGY EXPERTS

LD221102Y Warsaw PAP in English 0513 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received representatives of the organizational committee of the socialist countries' 5th congress on criminology, to be held in Poland on June 27th-29th.

Poland's attorney General Lucjan Czubinski and Director of the Institute of Delinquency Problems Professor Brunon Holyst presented H. Jablonski the programme and state of prepatations for the upcoming congress which will gather over 300 scientists from eight socialist countries to discuss problems of citizens participation in fighting crime.

BRIEFS

BCP DELEGATION RECEIVED--The working delegation of the BCP Central Committee that visited Poland under Stoil Kodinov, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Economics and Economic Planning, studied the party management system of implementation of export production and had talks with officials from the Central Committee Departments of Palnning and Economic Planning and that of light industry, trade, consumption and cadres. The delegation also visited party committees in Konin and Posnan and was received by Zdzislaw Kurowski, Central Committee Secretariat member and head of the light industry, trade and consumption department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

POLISH-CSSR PRESS COOPERATION--Josef Hadravek, head of the press department of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who visited Poland [no dates given], was received by Zdislaw Marzec, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television, and by Deputy Foreign Ministers Jozef Czyrek and Marian Dmochowski. He signed a protocol on cooperation between the press departments of the Polish and CSSR Foreign Ministries for 1978-82. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRG--The Council of State appointed Jan Chylinski ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS ARTISTS' UNION NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU2211O7Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] "This morning, RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu attended the opening of the Artists' Union national conference in Bucharest." Ion Jalea, honorary chairman of the Artists' Union, greeted the party leader on behalf of the members. "Seated in the presidium of the conference were Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Dumitru Popescu, and Miu Dobrescu."

"Amid the enthusiastic applause of the participants, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the national conference of the Artists' Union."

Before the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and "the other party-state leaders" viewed an exhibition organized on the occasion of the national conference.

Addresses Opening

AU2213331Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Report on speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the opening of the national conference of the Union of Plastic Artists on 22 June, in Bucharest]

[Text] After warmly greeting the participants Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that this conference is taking place at a time when all the people, closely united around the party, are carrying out steady activity to implement the historic decisions of the 11th congress and the national conference for raising the country onto higher peaks of progress and civilization.

On the basis of results attained thus far, the tasks for the first half of the current 5-year plan were fulfilled, thus insuring conditions for fulfilling the 5-year plan and the supplementary program and for achieving a surplus production of 100 billion lei. The speaker also pointed out the good results obtained in agriculture, science, culture, teaching and scientific research; all of which are fruits of the party-state policy of developing the forces of production and the national wealth at a high rate, since they are the foundation for continuously raising all our people's living standard.

The speaker then emphasized the successes attained in implementing the ideological program for shaping the new man. Telling proof of this fact is the broad participation in the national "Hymn to Romania" festival which has turned into a powerful manifestation of the people's creation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that all these achievements are the outcome of all our people's free creation and work and of the fact that the party, which creatively assesses general truths and laws of dialectical materialism and scientific socialism, is taking unflinching action to insure the country's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism.

The party secretary general further referred to the activity of plastic artists and highlighted the need for the plastic arts to fully depict our people's peaceful and creative work and to serve the whole nation. He added that outstanding works were on display in the exhibition visited today; many of which will enter our cultural heritage. He congratulated the plastic artists for the important results attained in the period which has elapsed since the previous conference and stressed the need for art to also contribute, through its specific means, to shaping the new man.

The speaker then expressed his full conviction that the plastic arts, like all the other artistic fields, will put to good use the creative capability of our people, who are the producers of all material and intellectual values.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that this conference should mark a transition, in this field, too, from quantity to a new quality, which should be reflected in highly artistic works depicting the people's life and work and the struggle for freedom and independence. He said that the conference is duty bound to discuss these matters and to draft a concrete program that meets the requirements set by the party for the Romanian plastic arts; he added that important tasks are incumbent upon the Union of Plastic Artists in drawing art nearer to life and in shaping the new man.

In conclusion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the discussions will mark an important point in the transition to a new quality in the creative activity, and he wished the conference full success.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWEDISH CP CHAIRMAN WERNER

AU2221302Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the Left-Wing Communist Party of Sweden [LWCPS] led by Party Chairman Comrade Lars Werner, who is paying a friendly visit to our country.

Thanking Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the opportunity to visit Romania and become directly acquainted with our people's achievements in building the new society, the chairman of this party extended warm greetings and best wishes to the RCP secretary general and highly valued his fruitful activity at the head of our party and state. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended friendly greetings to Comrade Lars Werner and the other delegation members and wished the party leadership new successes in the struggle to defend the Swedish people's vital interests and for progress and well-being.

During the talk, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the two sides briefed each other on the current activities and concerns of the two parties and exchanged views on certain issues pertaining to the communist and workers movement and international political life. The visit and talks have confirmed the positive and increasingly upward revolution of relations between the two parties. The sides expressed their determination to continue to act to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Swedish peoples and to develop political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations between Romania and Sweden, in the interest of the two peoples and the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two parties assess that important revolutionary shifts are occurring in international life and that the progressive and anti-imperialist forces are strongly asserting themselves as is the determination of the peoples to end the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and to develop in freedom and independence. At the same time they noted the maintenance and even the accentuation of strong contradictions and manifestations of the old policy of force, domination and division of the world into spheres of influence, which poses great dangers to international peace and security. That is why, today more than ever, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and solidarity--at the national and international level--of all workers, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and of all peoples to overcome these negative states of affairs and to promote a new course of detente, understanding and ccoperation among all nations.

The sides also agreed on the importance of actively mobilizing public opinion and the peoples in the struggle to achieve a lasting system of peace and security in Europe and to fully implement the provisions of the Helsinki final document, above all to adopt concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament. Taking into account the unprecedented danger posed by the unhampered continuation of the armaments race, primarily by nuclear armaments, the two sides pointed out the need for the current special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament to conclude with effective results, in keeping with the expectations and vital interests of peoples.

Both sides advocate eliminating hotbeds of tension and conflict and politically solving, through negotiations, all contentious interstate problems. In this respect they stressed the need to continue the process of peacefully resolving the Middle East conflict, which should lead to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area.

On behalf of Romanian and Swedish communists, the sides reaffirmed their active solidarity with all peoples struggling against colonialist, neocolonialist, racist and apartheid policy and for insuring their free and independent development along the road of socio-economic progress, without any outside interference.

The sides also assessed that the overall interests of peace and understanding among peoples require the elimination of underdevelopment and the great economic gaps among countries, and the establishment of a new international economic order, based on firm principles of equality and equity. They emphasized the fact that since communist and workers parties are carrying out their activity in very diverse situations and circumstances determined by historical, socioeconomic and national conditions which differ from country to country, a key prerequisite for the success of their historical mission is the creative application of scientific socialism to concrete realities prevailing in each respective country. This implies strict observance of each party's right to draw up its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics autonomously and independently, without any outside interference; it also means the development of relations of friendship and solidarity among parties, on the basis of full equality of rights and mutual esteem and respect.

Assessing that the visit to our country by the LWCPS delegation is a manifestation of the good relations between the two parties and a new contribution to further strengthening cooperation and solidarity between them, as well as to the overall solidarity among communist and workers parties, the sides reiterated the common desire to expand and deepen relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the LWCPS, in the interest of both peoples and of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The LWCPS chairman invited an RCP delegation to visit Sweden. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GHANAIAN TRIBAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU222135Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, chairman of the Tribal Chiefs Assembly of Ghana and chief of the Ashanti tribe, who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

The guest extended a friendly message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana Gen Ignatius Kutu Acheampong.

On his behalf and on behalf of the officials accompanying him, the chairman of the Ghanaian Tribal Chiefs Assembly also thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania and for the hospitality extended to them during their stay in our country. He stressed that all the Ghanaian people vividly recall the visit to Ghana by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an important moment in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples.

Mentioning certain impressions of their visit to our country, the chairman of the Ghanaian Tribal Chiefs Assembly said that he is very impressed with the outstanding achievements attained by the Romanian people along the road of Romania's comprehensive development.

Thanking the guest for the message conveyed by the Ghanaian chief of state, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended cordial greetings to Gen Ignatius Kutu Acheampong as well as best wishes for personal health and happiness and for the Ghanaian people's peace, progress and prosperity.

Highlighting the ascending course of Romanian-Ghanaian relations in various fields, the sides stressed that the friendly dialogue between the leaders of the two states has laid the foundation for fruitful and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples, both at the bilateral and international level, to our mutual benefit and in the interest of international cooperation and understanding. The sides also discussed certain international issues, particularly the situation in Africa.

OPREA RECEIVES MOLDAVIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU221414Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 78 p 8 AU

[Text] On Tuesday, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received Comrade Mihail Ciolac, minister of domestic trade of the Moldavian SSR, who is heading a delegation to our country for an exchange of experience.

The two sides emphasized the good relations existing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR and discussed ways of developing trade activities, diversifying and expanding consumer goods exchanges, as well as exchanges of experiences between domestic trade enterprises in our country and in the Moldavian SSR.

The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade, and Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko.

On 20 June an aide memoire was signed at the Ministry of Domestic Trade on developing relations between the two ministries. The document envisages consumer goods exchanges in 1978, and exchanges of experience between commercial specialists.

PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT IN FALL

OW211945Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1944 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (AFP)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of China will make an official visit to Yugoslavia and Romania, probably in the autumn, a diplomatic source said here today. The visit was agreed upon in principle during last summer's trip to Peking by Yugoslav President Josep Broz Tito.

FAZEKAS SPEAKS ON HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY AT 20 JUN RALLY

AU221513Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 78 pp 2, 4 AU

[Speech by Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian deputy prime minister at the 20 June mass rally in Odorheiul Secuiesc]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed comrades and friends, honored audience, the towns and communes at the foot of the beautiful Harghita Mountain--which has perhaps been the most frequently celebrated mountain in the folk ballads and poems of this area--and the familiar localities in the beautiful valleys of the Olt and Mures, of the small and big Tirnava Rivers, which symbolize the clear and rich sources of friendship and brotherhood, have once again put on their Sunday best. Your visit today, esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is a special occasion, which adds more color to this blossoming summer, and brings joy and satisfaction to the people in this area.

The Hungarians of the Szecklers' country--like all the people of the country, regardless of nationality, everywhere--welcome you with love and respect, knowing as they do that each of your visits constitutes a new landmark in the impressive development of their beloved native places.

This great reception is proof of the fact that the Hungarian population of the Szeckler area is closely united around the RCP, around its Central Committee and you, the party secretary general and president of the country. It is a wonderfully eloquent demonstration of the fact that the genuinely socialist relations between the Romanian people and the Hungarian nationality are continuously developing and expanding; that the brotherhood and sincere friendship which underlie these relations are unshakable, constituting one of the roots of the strength and force of the new socialist social system in our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed comrades and friends, one of the great classics of Hungarian literature, Tamasi Aron, who was born here, in the Farkaslaxa commune, where he then returned and is buried, said: "Man is brought into the world to be at home somewhere." Paraphrasing Tamasi Aron we say: We have been brought into the world to be at home here. Here, on this ancestral soil, in this wonderful country, in our common fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I saw fit to mention these things as a rejoinder to all those who recently have been trying, through various West European newspapers, to spread chauvinism and nationalism, to discredit our country's socialist sociopolitical regime, and to cause discord between Romanians and Hungarians in Romania. They are again trying to revile our party's Marxist-Leninist policy, speaking of an alleged forced Romanization of the Hungarian nationality in Romania designed to breed strife among our ranks.

I want to stress at this mass rally, too, what I said not long ago at the nationwide conference of the chairmen of people's councils, namely that any attempt to undermine our unity around the RCP and to create dissension between the Romanian people and the Hungarian nationality is useless and doomed to fail. We reject categorically any slanders and diversionist attempts.

The brotherhood and friendship between the Socialist Romanian nation and the Hungarian nationality are stronger than the rocks of the Harghita mountains, and there is no force that can shake them.

Socialist Romania is our home, because it is truly the fatherland of brotherhood and friendship between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities; it is the fatherland of our social and national equality.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is our common creation, it is the result of our common struggles. We, Romanians, Hungarians and people of other nationalities, closely united under the RCP leadership, have had an equal share in the socialist revolution, which has brought to power the working people, regardless of nationality, and which raised us to the present peaks of the comprehensively developed socialist civilization. Together we have achieved all this, and together we will defend our revolutionary accomplishments.

Our determination relies on a troubled, but equally inspiring and great historical past.

The only great truth emanating from this historical truth is that the coinhabitation of Romanians and Hungarians in this area for over 1,000 years has been based on brotherhood and mutual help in work and struggle, and in the actions taken against common enemies, and not on the dissension often mentioned in the past by various Hugarian or Romanian nationalistic historians, which certain nationalists in Western Europe try to bring up today.

I have not been authorized by the Hungarian nationality in Romania to speak for it; history has authorized the RCP to be our common leader.

However, as a son of the Hungarian nationality, as one who knows it and its people equally well, as one about whom both the Hungarians and the Romanians know that from his earliest youth, for over 35 years, he has devoted his life to the revolutionary struggle for democracy and socialism, for brotherhood and friendship among peoples, I believe that I have the agreement of all my fellows to assure the Romanian nation of the full esteem, love and attachment of the Hungarian nationality in Romania. The Hungarian nationality will always defend its brotherhood and friendship with the Romanian people, will always be at their side in the struggle for socialism and communism.

The Hungarian nationality supports our party's and our state's foreign policy without reserve. We are particularly pleased with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to establishing friendly, truly socialist relations with our neighbors, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the SFRY, the People's Republic of Hungary and the USSR; with all the peoples in the world.

Comrades, I have often had opportunities to speak of the present foundation of the unity and brotherhood between the Romanian people and the Hungarian nationality. One of the chief elements of this foundation and of the Hungarian nationality's unshakable attachment to the party and government is undoubtedly the policy of socialist industrialization of this area and the policy of judicious distribution of the production forces throughout the country.

As one who is well acquainted with the Szeckler area, who has been through each town and village and who has studied the Szecklers' history, I know full well that industrialization has been one of the local population's oldest desires. As is known, in 1848 Gabor Aron suggested to the revolutionary government a draft for building industrial units in the Szeckler area. His ideas were taken over and elaborated by enlightened people like Miko Imre, Orban Balasz and the great Szeckler writer Benedek Elek. The Szecklers held many congresses on the industrialization of their native regions. [paragraph continues]

However, most of those projects remained only on paper because of the indifference and petty interests of the ruling classes. This explains why tens of thousands of men and women in the past were forced to emigrate to America, Canada, Brazil and Australia to earn their daily bread, taking with them an undying yearning for their native land. Think of the painful words of the great writer Benedek Elek, written in 1902 in connection with the emigration: "They are crossing seas and oceans, going to make their luck because in their native land luck has deserted them; God has also deserted them, and 'the noble government' has abandoned them to despair and die."

Only after the revolution, under the socialist construction, could an industrialization policy be implemented. Only under socialism could the gradual implementation of a program designed to bring industry to this corner also begin. Noteworthy in this respect was the 11th congress task to accomplish in each county an overall industrial production worth at least 10 billion lei.

Formulating at the time the thesis of the objective need to harmoniously develop the entire territory of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu correctly stressed that this is also in line with the consistent application of the party's nationality policy, calling for full equality of rights among all the citizens, regardless of nationality. In fact, the spectacular leap that has been taking place in the past 12-13 years in the socialist industrialization of the counties and towns inhabited by other nationalities, too, whose rate of development far exceeds the average national rate, is to be traced back to the same thesis.

To illustrate what I have just said, I will cite the following example: While in 1965 the overall industrial production in the area of the present counties of Covasna, Harghita and Mures totalled 7,797 billion lei, in 1977 this production reached 34,794 billion lei; while in 1938 Romania's entire industrial production totalled only 18 billion lei. In the past 12 years, the industrial production increased 7 times in Covasna, and more than quadrupled in Harghita and Mures. I am convinced that, as a result of the 1981-85 5-year plan, more progress will be made in the manysided development of all the counties, including our native places.

Due to the profound economic and social changes that it has brought about, socialist industrialization has also radically changed the people's awareness. A strong workers class was born in the old small towns, and with it a worker's way of thinking is gradually taking shape, which, along with the economic progress and the raised level of civilization, is of great political importance, as the workers class is the most progressive social force, the resolute bearer of the internationalist ideology, of brotherhood and friendship, of national and social equality among all the working people, regardless of their nationality.

On this basis, on the solid basis of equality among all the working people, the present social, economic and political democracy insures the active participation of the Hungarian nationality, together with all the working people, in Socialist Romania's continuous development.

As is known, within the framework of the measures taken by the party to expand socialist democracy and to continuously improve the forms and methods of social, economic and state activities, steps were also taken to incorporate cadres from the coinhabiting nationalities in party and state bodies. Comrades from the Hungarian nationality can be found from the smallest party organizations up to the Central Committee, from the communal people's councils up to the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the government. There is no area of activity in our country in which working people belonging to our nationality do not have their say and to which they do not contribute, along with their Romanian brothers.

Mentioning all these, my communist consciousness urges me to especially highlight our party secretary general's contribution to creatively developing and unflinchingly implementing the party's Marxist-Leninist nationality policy, which has consolidated even more the unity between the Romanian people and the Hungarian nationality, and the latter's increasingly active participation--along with all the working people--in fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The recent census was further eloquent proof of the political democracy and national freedom secured under the constitution and the law for all citizens. The census was held in a democratic spirit: every citizen was free to state his national affiliation, which also shows that the Hungarian nationality has not only not decreased in number. as some people prophesied, but on the contrary, increased by 100,000, bringing their total number to 1.75 million inhabitants. Although this is the truth concerning the demographical position of the Hungarian nationality, certain ill-intentioned people persist in ignoring the facts and in speaking of an alleged national homogenization of the country's population, of an alleged national integration of the nationalities into the Romanian nation. Equating this idea on the one hand, and the integration of the Hungarian nationality in the socioeconomic and political life of the country, and its active participation, in close unity with the Romanian people, in the entire process of socialist and communist construction in Romania, on the other hand, shows at best a lack of understanding of the real social processes that are taking place in our society as a result of its development. Complete and conscious integration in the life and work of the working people, regardless of nationality, does not imply in any way the loss of ethnic identity of the Hungarian nationality. This is one of the most obvious conclusions of the recent census.

I am convinced that everyone at this mass rally will join me in conveying thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausesou for the attention he is paying to the many-sided development of the Hungarian nationality in Romania, for his consistent concern with developing and promoting the Hungarian language and culture in our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Emphasizing all these, I want to add a few words about the importance of learning the languages of other peoples along with one's mother tongue. Around here there is a saying that goes something like: You are more of a man for every additional language you know. Needless to say, one has to know one's own mother tongue before learning the languages of other peoples; this rule is as true for us as for the rest of the world. Our curricula envisage the study of international languages, both in Romanian schools, and in those of the other nationalities. Additionally, in Hungarian schools the curricula calls for, and the children learn Romanian, too, as the main means of communication with the fraternal Romanian people and as the language of the majority.

Obviously, since learning international languages does not make anyone lose his nationality, neither does the study of the Romanian language simultaneously with Hungarian.

Of course, in the lengthy process of socialist construction, despite all the great victories obtained in various areas, there have also been shortcomings and mistakes. Thus, concerning the nationality problem, at a certain time there have been economic shortcomings, in that the industry in the areas inhabited by other nationalities, especially in some Szeckler localities, was not sufficiently developed. Similarly, in another period there were shortcomings in providing education in the various mother tongues, or in the employment of cadres from the Hungarian Nationality.

What is important is to find the mistakes and shortcomings in time and to eliminate them, as our party has done and is doing. [paragraph continues]

The socialist relations established between the Romanian nation and the coinhabiting nationalities, the party's capability and determination in continuously consolidating and developing them are the secure guarantee that we ourselves, together, will further eliminate any shortcomings that may appear in this respect. Those who do not resolutely apply the party policy on the nationality problem, and the provisions of the constitution and of the law in this field, intentionally or unintentionally harm the friendship and brotherhood between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities.

Esteemed comrades, permit me to conclude by expressing my profound conviction that all the working people of Hungarian nationality--along with their brothers of Romanian and other nationalities--will continue to rally closely around the RCP and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, responding with enthusiasm and revolutionary zeal to the call to fully implement the great targets established by the 11th congress, with the firm conviction that their enthusiastic work serves the great cause of the people's prosperity and of the continuous development of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live the RCP, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the Romanian-Hungarian friendship!

Long live our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

DAILIES DISCUSS NECESSITY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

AU202235Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

["A Funiamental Demand--Overcoming of the State of Tension"--AGERPRES heading]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/1978--SCINTEIA continues publishing the series of commentaries analyzing the international situation noting that the aggravation of tension, the sharpening contradictions among states and the emergence of new conflicts counteract in some regions of the world the positive results registered in international life.

Threatening clouds in various parts of the world, the daily writes, may bring storms with unforeseeable consequences on general peace. Besides the older hotbeds of tension, such as that in the Middle East, new ones have appeared in various zones of Africa as also in other parts of the world.

The negative phenomena are not limited to these regions only, the Bucharest daily specifies. Taking those on, the background of the competition for new zones of influence and domination were, on a larger plane, the tendencies of growing tension among states and group of states which pollute the world political climate, of intensified manifestations of mistrust, of mutual incrimination, the same as ever sharper accents in the international dialogue, and threats overtly uttered. These states of things, SCINTEIA writes, materialized in various concrete measures as, for instance, military interventions, intensified arms race.

Such an evolution, the daily writes, is particulary harmful, implies greatest dangers for the mankind's peace, seriously prejudicing the prospects of the frail course towards collaboration and understanding. Such an evolution cannot lead to a solution to the international issues but, on the contrary, aggravate them, maintain the irreconcilable positions, and draw into conflicts new states and pave the way to outside mixture under multiple forms.

Practically the reactionary circles hostile to detente, which pursue the re-establishment of the colonialist or neocolonialist type of domination, get new possibilities of action. Such a course, the daily writes, is not apt to encourage the process of building international security, on the contrary it puts obstacles in its way, a fact that also bears on the unsatisfactory results of the Belgrade conference.

Considering that there is a difficult moment now in the international life, the Bucharest daily writes that it is necessary to tell this truth to the peoples until it is not too late, in order not to frighten them but to mobilize them, to ask them to work more energetically for these evolutions not to continue, not to lead to a revival of the cold war.

Detente cannot be viewed as an establishment by itself of a cheerful general ambience which would develop unhampered, SCINTEIA opines. An outcome of the peoples' fight to overcome the period of cold war, the course towards detente requires, in order to be maintained and consolidated, a further intensification of this fight, vigorous actions from the peoples. Any attitude of complacency and demobilization, of indifference would be harmful, would make the awakening more painful.

For the process of detente to be really lasting and thorough it should be a general and all-embracing process. Detente is indivisible the same as peace is. It cannot be limited to the mutual relations among some states only, to certain zones alone. The achievements registered in detente and collaboration in certain parts of the world, the daily writes, could not be lasting if tension is aggravated in other zones, if confrontations and conflicts continue.

Underlining the special importance Romania attaches to detente and security on the continent, the daily shows that it is viewed as a component of a general process, a chain towards extending detente to other zones of the globe as well. That is why, the daily writes, Romania closely follows and expresses her anxiety about any recrudescence of conflicts, declares for the peaceful, political and negotiated settlement of all problems among states, in any part of the world. Setting out from the fact that to overcome the phenomena of tension is a must of present days, the daily writes that the statesmen, the political leaders, the governments should (?provide a) constructive spirit, evince responsibility and lucidity, and let reason to speak.

Romania has always declared most firmly and carries on an intense political activity for an end be put to confrontations and to the states of tension. By her entire foreign policy, SCINTEIA specifies, Romania works in the spirit of peaceful coexistence largely developing her relations with all the world states, irrespective of social and political system. It is with good reason that the recent visit to Great Britain by President Nicolae Ceausescu was considered as a telling example, with a generalizing value, for the fact that two countries with different social systems and belonging to different political and military groups can develop ample relations of collaboration when one sets out from the principles of full equality and mutual respect. There is no doubt that the multiplication on a widest possible scale of such relations would provide a solid foundation to general detente, would occasion links in most varied realms, would lead to the elimination of the manifestations of mistrust and animosity, in the interest of a free development and of the progress of each nation.

In its turn, daily ROMANIA LIBERA carries a commentary dealing with the same subject matter and underlining that the sole way to safeguarding world peace and security is peaceful coexistence. Today, more than ever before, reason shows that the peaceful cooperation among nations is the sole alternative to war. To ignore the objective necessity of peaceful coexistence would result in an accelerated arms race with the array of its baleful consequences, fresh hotbeds of tension and of dangers for the mankind's peace and security.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

AU221748Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Col Gen Ion Coman, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, today received the PRC military friendship delegation led by Liang Pi-yeh, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy head of the General Political Commission of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The Chinese delegation also met today with cadres and cadets of the Military Academy.

BOBU-LED RCP DELEGATION VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

AU222141Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Emil Bobu [RCP Executive Political Committee member and Central Committee secretary], who is participating in the proceedings of the 11th LCY Congress, today visited to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In Sarajevo, the delegation met with representatives of the republican leadership of the League of Communists and in Mostar it visited the Soko metallurgical enterprise, where a meeting devoted to Romanian-Yugoslav friendship took place.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU172029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 17/6/1978--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received Dumitru Popa, Romania's ambassador, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission in Pyongyang.

During the talk on the occasion, Kim Il-song emphasized the high stage of the Romanian-Korean relations, the close collaboration between the leaderships of the two parties and states.

He also stressed the outstanding import and meaning of the recent visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the diversification and deepening of the relations between the two parties and states, for the promotion of the general cause of international socialism, peace and collaboration.

President Kim Il-song stressed that the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK assessed highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to [the] DPR [of] Korea, since the policy, the principles guiding the building of socialist construction both in the Democratic Peo People's Republic of Korea and in the Socialist Republic of Romania, their stands on international issues are identical, the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples are very close.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-BRITISH COAL PROTOCOL--On June 15, Constantin Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Derek Ezra, chairman of the British National Coal Board, signed a memorandum on cooperation in the coal industry. Constantin Stanciu and M. Sellers, department head at Shell International Petroleum, signed a memorandum on economic and technical cooperation in petroleum and petrochemical activities. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON TITO'S ACTIVITIES AT LCY CONGRESS

Reception for Delegations

LD222316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--LCY President Josip Broz Tito gave a reception this evening in the building of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in honor of the foreign delegations at the 11th LCY Congress.

During the reception President Tito had meetings with the delegations of the Brazilian Communist Party, the United National Independence Party of Zambia, the Labor Party of Norway, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Cuban Communist Party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq, the Revolution Party of Tanzania, the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, the SED and the United Left of Greece. He also received a delegation of Carinthian Slovenes and Slovenes from Trieste.

The reception and talks which proceeded in a pleasant and cordial atmosphere were attended by Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakaric, Fadil Hodza, Stane Dolanc, Petar Stambolic and other political personalities.

Also present at the reception were foreign reporters and representatives of the domestic information media.

Confers With SED's Axen

LD222318Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2044 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--LCY President Josip Broz Tito this evening gave a gala reception at the SFRY Federal Executive Council building for the 130 foreign delegations attending the 11th LCY Congress. During the evening President Tito received for personal talks some of the delegations, including the delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. During the friendly meeting with the SED delegation Josip Broz Tito expressed his appreciation of its participation in the 11th LCY Party Congress, describing this party congress as a demonstration of the unity of party and people.

Hermann Axen conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. During the cordial talk Josip Broz Tito praised the consolidation of the relations between the LCY and the SED as well as the high level of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR in all fields, especially in the economic sector. The meeting between himself and Erich Honecker in 1977 provided further substantial stimuli for its development.

President Tito stressed the great importance of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties, and again expressed in this context his appreciation of the contribution made by the SED to the success of this conference. The LCY president asked Hermann Axen in conclusion to convey his best regards to Erich Honecker.

Receives Iraqi Official

JN230937Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 23 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 23 June--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito received last night Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the National Command delegation to the 11th conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

During the meeting Haddad conveyed to President Tito greetings from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council. They also discussed relations between the two friendly countries and developments in the current Arab and international situations.

President Tito asked Haddad to convey his greetings to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, and to express his wishes for progress and prosperity to the Iraqi people.

Receives DPRK Delegation

AU221602Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito today at the Sava Center received Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Workers Party of Korea [KWP] and vice president of the DPRK, who heads the delegation to the 11th LCY Congress.

Pak Song-chol had earlier handed conveyed a personal message from Kim Il-song, president of Korea, for President Tito.

On this occasion a cordial friendly conversation was held. It was attended by Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Tode Vardziski, SFRY ambassador to the DPRK; Chong Kwan-sun, DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia; and members of the KWP delegation to the 11th LCY Congress.

Receives Algerian Delegation

AU221604Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

[Text] President of the republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito at the Sava center today received Slimane Hoffman, president of the commission for international relations of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, who heads the delegation of this party to the 11th LCY Congress. He had a cordial friendly conversation with him. Slimane Hoffman handed to President Tito a personal message from Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

The talks were attended by Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Nedeljko Zoric, Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria; (Abdelhamid Ajali), newly appointed ambassador of Algeria to Yugoslavia, and members of the National Liberation Front delegation to the 11th congress.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Djuranovic Address

LD221920Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Address by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, at the 21 June morning session of the commission for the development of socialist self-managing relations and questions of economic and social development at the 11th LCY Congress]

[Text] Since the middle of 1976 we have a high rate of growth of industrial production, one of the most dynamic and one of the highest in the world, Veselin Djuranovic stressed. The dynamic industrial growth is also accompanied by a high rate of employment, over and above the forecasts contained in the plan. The rate of growth of economic investments is also above the rate set by the plan.

In the sphere of economic stability in the period between the two congresses one can also note positive results, in particular in calming down the rate of inflation which has been twice as low in the past 2 and 1/2 years than in the years in which the 10th congress was prepared and in which the relevant orientation was formulated. However, the causes which generate instability in economic trends are still strongly in evidence. Which are these basic causes? Where are the weak points of our struggle for economic stability? Which are the crucial points of the ideopolitical action of the League of Communists in the struggle for a dynamic but at the same time stable and harmonious development?

There is no doubt that we must first of all turn to the question of economy of labor and resources and of the entire social labour productivity when we speak of the basic causes which lead to difficulties, discords and instability. It is precisely this orientation which also stems from Comrade Tito's report.

The period between the two congresses is characteristic for the slowing down of the pace of labor productivity. The annual rate of growth amounts to only 1.7 percent along with great oscillations in individual years. It is also estimated that in the first 3 years of the plan in the social sector an annual rate of labor productivity of 2.3 percent will be realized. All this is below the average annual rate of 4 percent determined by the medium-term plan and represents the limit below which the intensity of the economic development and the position of the economy in the international exchange is weakening. In the same vein, the space for a speedier growth of the real income of the working people is also restricted. The share of the growth of labor productivity in the growth of the social products of the entire economy is about 37 percent opposed to 53 percent as envisaged by the plan.

We must and can raise this question much more discerningly in view of the significant increase in the technical-technological level of the basic means of production and in view of the fact that we have at our disposal labor which is technically highly equipped: at the end of 1975 about 65 percent of the industrial labor equipment had been automated to a greater or lesser degree; 41 percent of the industrial labor equipment is not older than 5 years and 7 percent not older than 10 years; every year industry replaces over 10 percent of its equipment; at the same time, the equipment operates at around 77 percent of its capacity. Thus, it is indisputable that real conditions exist for a speedy increase in labor productivity in our society.

By proceeding from the primary significance of resolving this question for our entire and long-term development, our action in this respect must be continuous, in several directions and more strongly present at the overall level. The most important condition, there is no doubt, is the consistent application of the new system of self-managing social planning and pooling of labour and resources on the basis of income. This should make for greater coordination of development problems and thus also for a more effective and rational division of labor and specialization, greater economy in production of large series, considerably more developed industrial cooperation and, in general with the struggle for greater income, also for greater production and business links inside the country and in foreign trade. Under such conditions, the economic motivation behind investment decisions is fully realized.

At the same time it should be pointed out that to introduce short-sighted pragmatic calculations, based on short-term or temporary particularist interest into development policy and the current policy is entirely untenable because it is essentially at variance not merely with the concept and the principle of the uniform Yugoslav market as the condition for a rational social division of labor and more harmonious and efficient development of the country's production forces but also at variance with the growing interdependence of organizations of associated labor and [word indistinct] relations of social reproduction and, lastly, with the growing interdependence between our economy and the economies of other countries.

The action indicated in the overall sphere of struggle for an increase in labor productivity can also yield significant and long-term positive results only if two essential conditions are met: firstly, the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor along the line of bringing the allocations for personal, general and joint consumption into full harmony with the real realized income and a search for solutions for the high degree of indebtedness of a large number of basic organizations of associated labor, and secondly, consistent application of the principle of the distribution of income according to the results of work and in line with the growth in labor productivity, in which area we now have serious problems.

The problems of the distribution of national income represent the second sphere on which economic stability depends to an essential degree. The analysis of the implementation of the medium-term plan in the past period, however, shows that resources for personal, general and joint consumption are growing more quickly than the growth of the income realized and this increases the excessive tension in the distribution of the national income and defends the causes of economic stability. This also refers to the increase in real personal incomes which are increasing more quickly than labor productivity, and the income--labor productivity at the rate of 2.3 percent and real personal income at the rate of 3 percent--and particularly to the increase of the resources for general and joint consumption where the agreed-on frameworks of the overall distribution are being seriously undermined.

Hence, the only possible orientation of our 11th congress in this respect must be to halt the unfavorable tendencies in the distribution of the national income. This orientation should be formulated even more clearly. For, due to the intensity of the undermining of the overall distribution the task, the implementation of which we insist on as being crucial, cannot be fulfilled only by increasing labor productivity and by increasing the economy in business--although this should be the basic and right course for overcoming the unfavorable tendencies indicated above. Thus, there are no dilemmas--it is absolutely necessary to curb consumption and make the responsibility for rational behavior in distribution and for the consistent implementation of the jointly agreed on policy more incisive.

To work for the obligatory curbing of consumption should not be looked upon as a return to a level lower than the one which has been achieved but as a demand and a policy to slow down more substantially the rates of growth of all aspects of current consumption, in fact as a demand for a qualitative change in the tendency of growth of this consumption in the sense of truly coordinating this consumption with the real realized income, and on this basis, with the resources available.

The third sphere in which major and very topical problems are being manifested and represent a continuous potential hotbed of instability is expanded reproduction and the possibility of associated labor for greater self-financing of the development. In analyzing the implementation of the plan in the past period one can make the assessment that forecasts are not being implemented. Resources of associated labor in the economy participate in the formation of investment resources for basic and capital resources by about 52 percent and in 1977 by about 50 percent (the plan envisions 58 percent), indebtedness in foreign resources increased to about 13 percent (the plan envisions 10 percent). In this context it is particularly significant to point out that the participation of means of accumulation from the income has been falling: in 1976 these resources participated in the formation of investment resources for basic and capital resources by 20 percent and in 1977 this figure was even lower and amounted to about 19 percent.

By comparing investments with available resources it becomes evident that investments are being made without even approximately satisfactory cover from one's own accumulation. This also means that sources of investments which refer to indebtedness abroad as well as to indebtedness at home and, judging by everything, also to the formation of money supply, either by primary issue or by other mechanisms of the credit and monetary policy, are growing. The information about the available resources for investment and about the volume of investments in progress shows that even when halting any other new investments, existing investments which are in progress cannot be covered by available resources of associated labor for several years to come under conditions of great efficiency of these investments.

The essence of the basic problems in this sphere lies in the fact that investments in basic resources of the economy are growing more quickly than envisioned by the social plan: that the share of gross investments in the social product is large and is relatively among the largest in the world; that the economy of the investments is not satisfactory (long periods of construction); that there is insufficient efficiency and a broad front of investments; that there are investments in the activities which have too large and insufficiently used capacities: and especially that the share of associated labor's own resources in investments is very low.

From this one could deduce one of the fundamental demands, that is that investments must be reduced to the level of available accumulation as well as of necessary supplementary resources through debts but only up to the limit of the country's real economic possibilities--and this is the entire function of the development. At the same time the greatest attention and commitment should be directed at rationalizing the policy of investments, in fact at development programs on the basis of pooling labor and resources which is motivated by economic interests and which rests on the foundation of income.

From the point of view of insuring conditions for a more stable development, the reasons of the unfavorable state of our foreign trade deserve the greatest attention. In his report, Comrade Tito rightly pointed out that this was one area where we achieved the least success. The nature and the proportions of the problems of our country's insufficient international trade are such that they could exert a more substantial influence on the slowing down of the entire development should they not start to change for the better.

The policy agreed on in this sphere is not being implemented but on the contrary it is being undermined. In 1977 and in the first 5 months of 1978, along with a high rate of industrial growth, there was a large deficit in foreign trade. This also causes a high deficit in the balance of payments. The tendency of this deficit is considerably higher than we calculated when adopting the social plan, Djuranovic stressed.

All the analyses of the trends of the development so far and the estimates of the trends for the years to come in which the social plan will be implemented indicate that there is no alternative to decreasing the deficit in the balance of payments and to reducing it to realistic frameworks if one wishes to successfully implement the economic stabilization policy. In proceeding from this point of view, there is no doubt that to intensify efforts in the sphere of exports represents a must in the present stage of our material development because only under these conditions can one retain the rate of increase in imports which is required for economic growth envisioned by the plan. However, it is entirely certain that not to implement exports, which would make it possible to realize the agreed-on balance of payments relations with foreign countries, implies a selective reduction in imports down to a level which would insure that the payments deficit be not greater than the one agreed on. All economic and political reasons are on the side of this kind of orientation and there should be no hesitation in this.

There is no doubt that the unfavorable tendencies in our foreign trade exchange are influenced by international economic conditions--recessive trends in the world economy, the fall in world trade, restrictive measures and protectionism. However, an analysis of the causes of the unfavorable state of foreign trade exchange shows that the basic causes are of an internal nature and that we must take steps toward overcoming them as the main orientation of our action in this regard.

First of all, there is the question of the low competitiveness of our exports on the world market, caused by the low productivity of labor and high prices. Also involved is the fact that the favorability of the domestic market, in the conditions of the poor competitiveness of our exports, has made the domestic market attractive for the disposal of products. This of course defines the concrete directions of our actions.

It is necessary, Djuranovic stressed, to reexamine, modernize and better integrate the strategy of our economic relations with foreign countries. In this framework, the need arises for more complete and concrete definitions of the policy of a qualitative change in the economic structure with regard to the major and dynamic changes in the world economic structure, which are being constantly carried out on the basis of new techniques and technology and of the process of labor division and specialization, among other things, and by means of increasingly more developed industrial cooperation, joint efforts, penetration of the markets of third countries and also through development of the economic structures of developing countries.

From this point of view, the definition of the development of power engineering is especially significant, for, in the absence of a unified strategy of power engineering development, we are now faced by a heavy burden on the balance of payments due to oil imports for energy needs. In addition, it is necessary to give a more all-round review to the regional component of development of economic relations with foreign countries, with regard to the new, large markets in individual regions and countries of the world on one hand, and on the other, with regard to the fact that some of our most important partners are unprepared to carry out a policy of more balanced foreign trade exchange with us. This relates in particular to the EEC countries.

We must radically improve the organization of our economic relations with foreign countries. Insufficient organization and the absence of the mutual representation of our economy on the world market with regard to goods exchange, industrial cooperation and financial cooperation represents one of the most important causes of unfavorable tendencies in balance of payments relations.

As is well known, for the second successive year we are exerting efforts to place our overall economic relations with foreign countries and organizations in this sphere on new self-managing bases, with a deciding role given to associated labor. There are essential components of these relations which should be built up.

These are interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries, sections for economic cooperation with individual countries within the framework of the economic chamber and joint economic missions in individual countries. It is essential that we increase our efforts to definitively complete the process of constituting these organs and creating as soon as possible all conditions necessary to allow these organs successfully to accomplish their function. I consider that the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists are insufficiently involved in this very important task. The transference to a system of establishing the balance of payments position of the republics and provinces in the uniform projection of the country's balance of payments, represents a particularly important aspect of the new relations in this field. It is understandable that we have not as yet achieved the results which we justly expect from these changes for it is too soon for that. However, the essence of the changes lies in the fact that associated labor and the republics and provinces take over direct responsibility for balance of payments and currency-balance positions within the framework of the country's uniform currency and payments balance. In this respect interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries in the republics and provinces bear an exceptionally great responsibility; hence the need for the League of Communists to intensively monitor work and relations in this sphere and through their ideopolitical action make a vital contribution to the successful accomplishment of the interest communities' role.

There is not and there can be no successful, dynamic development without a stabilization of economic conditions and without the coordination of development and realization of material possibilities, stressed Djuranovic. In the interest of greater economic stability, we need not be anxious even if some exceptions from the quantitative, planned forecasts come about. Even national economies which are materially far more highly developed than our own have long been searching for models of dynamic development without inflation--for the moment with insufficient success. In comparison with them, we have an advantage. Our hope lies in our self-managing system which, conditional on consistent realization, represents the broadest, creative initiative and action of working people on the basis of their direct responsibility for all decisions on development and the accumulation and distribution of income.

All the experience of development achieved up to now demonstrates that realization of the program goals and tasks of development and current policy can be successful only if there is increasingly greater reliance on associated labor and its deciding role in social reproduction.

(?We have learned from experience) that wherever there is a lag in self-management organization and in the essential opening up of new systems, we, as a rule, are confronted by the greatest problems and in the given situation most frequently turn to the state and its regulation and intervention, thus fostering techno-bureaucratic tendencies and relations. Therefore, the only correct orientation is for the realization of planned tasks, current economic policy and the policy of economic stabilization to be linked as closely as possible with changes in socioeconomic relations in overall social reproduction.

Our strategy and tactics for noninflationary dynamic development in the period ahead can and must be conceived on this basis, this must be one of the basic areas of the League of Communists' ideopolitical action, Veselin Djuranovic stressed in conclusion.

Report on Defense Commission Session

LD221146Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The commission for questions of All-people's defense and social self-protection continued its work this morning with the debate on the reports by LCY organs and the report by President Tito. The first to speak was Army General Nikola Ljubicic.

Boro Causev (Macedonia) spoke about the need to socialize and further develop territorial defense. In practice the knowledge is being increasingly confirmed that all-people's defense has become a component part of the entire social, political and economic development, an integral function of the self-managing political system. In this way, in Causev's assessment, the socialization of defense affairs has also received practical values as regards the more complete decisionmaking and implementation of rights and obligations in the sphere of defense as a kind of social attitude which contributes best to general readiness and ability of entire society for the defense and protection from any kind of threat to our country.

The constitutional and legal regulation of the defense system has created conditions for all subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro understanding their rights and obligations. Lt Col Gen Djuro Vojvodic, delegate from Montenegro, said. Speaking about the results of organizing defense and protection in the republic, Vojvodic stressed that particularly significant results had been achieved in strengthening territorial defense. The consciousness of the citizens and the working people about the need to become organized for defense purposes is such that organizational and material possibilities are too narrow to accept all who wish to join territorial defense units. In all territorial defense units, Vojvodic said, the League of Communists aktivs have been set up. Commanders of larger units are members of municipal committees and of maneuver and operative units of territorial defense are also members of the Montenegro Central Committee.

Milics Krapenc, delegate from Slovenia, believes that the presence of women in the system of all-people's defense does not correspond to the real possibilities. Both in the national liberation war and in the activities in society after the war women have proved that they can defend our self-managing socialist system on an equal basis as men.

Krapenc then discussed the system of civil protection which has achieved obvious progress in the organizational sense but not also in the material and cadre equipment of units.

She proposed that within the framework of social organizations of particular defense significance--such as glider pilots, scouts, vacation federation members, mountaineers and such like--a self-managing interest community be formed which would unify and organize training for defense of these organizations.

Up to now we have been involved more in preparations for armed battle and in the development of civil protection rather than in the preparation of organizations of associated labor in economy, science, education, health and other activities for work under conditions of a possible war. In making this assessment, Rajka Mikulic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina stressed that this is a matter of very significant and fairly complex tasks in defense preparations. Many material problems have to be resolved and replies given to numerous questions of principled strategic significance as well as from the point of view of conditions of work under war conditions, provision of reproduction material for the implementation of war production plans and from the point of view of the protection of people's life and health as well as the protection of cultural and historic wealth of our nations and nationalities.

So far a very small number of women have been given duties in all-people's defense and social self-protection--Gordana Yrtica, delegate from Croatia, stressed.

Aleksandar Peric, delegate from Kosovo, placed the basic accent of his speech on the activity of basic organizations of associated labor, interest and local communities in peacetime and war conditions. In his view these spheres should be the place where the fiercest battle against all enemies of societies are to be waged. In this connection, it is necessary to program the involvement of the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations and associations led by the League of Communists. The action must be particularly consistent when settling accounts with negative phenomena, in particular with opportunism and favoritism.

Josia Turika, delegate from Vojvodina, pointed out the fact that basic organizations of the Leagueof Communists had, in their practical activity, fully affirmed themselves as the factor of mobilizing all forces of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Hrvoje Culic, delegate from Croatia, spoke about the (?position) of mountainous areas and islands for the food supply of armed forces and people in a possible nuclear war. He stressed that with the organized action by society these areas should be strengthened both socially and economically.

Col Gen Dzemil Sarac devoted the major part of his speech to the consolidation of the defense power of our country and to the further socialization of the defense as well as to the activity of communists in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Having recalled Comrade Tito's words that "international relations are today even more complex than at the time of the 10th congress and, unfortunately, burdened even more by crises and problems," Dzemil Sarac said that dangers which threatened our country were not to be underestimated but they should also not be overestimated. We have confidence in our forces, in the strength of our country--Sarac said and added that the orientation primarily to one's own forces in all conditions was the fundamental and lasting characteristic of our policy and our military strategy.

The extent to which socialist self-management, national equality, brotherhood and unity and our material forces will continue to develop will be the extent to which new possibilities for increasingly more active relations by all socialist subjects also in the sphere of national defense will be opened up and the power of defense grow. In our country, Sarac added, there are increasingly broader possibilities and demands that every [words indistinct].

"This is our reply to the probable balance of forces on our battlefield in case of aggression, our reply to the possibilities of the aggressor and to our possibilities as well as to the nature and physiognomy of war, in particular of armed struggle. This is the only possibility for us to stay alive and to defend ourselves successfully even in the most complex war conditions of the country's defense. Every one of our people is important and it is necessary that he be trained for armed as well as other forms of struggle and for various activities of significance for the successful waging of the war," Dzemil Sarac said.

He advocated the maximum involvement of communists in the preparation for the armed struggle and for participation in it in case of war. I think that it is logical--Sarac said--that we are trying to have every member of the LCY who is physically capable also trained for armed struggle and a significant number of communists also for the complex task of leading units in war. We live at a time when these abilities are necessary to every revolutionary and patriot.

Sarac then spoke about the political responsibility of the LCY in all-people's defense and social self-protection and he said that the responsibility and role of the LCY could not be less in the army and in the armed forces as a whole [words indistinct] and in society in any case they cannot be less in the organization and preparation for defense than they are in the construction of socialist self-managing relations.

The positive experiences so far in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Boris Kidric iron works in Niksic show that only in close cooperation with sociopolitical organizations and local communities can relevant results be achieved, Djordjije Radulovic, delegate from Montenegro, stressed. In this collective there is a specialized work unit called self-protection and self-managing workers' control which also operates fairly successfully.

The defense ability of Belgrade--in the assessment of Stanko Krece, delegate from Serbia, has been considerably strengthened in the past few years. All main tasks set by the 10th LCY Congress in connection with the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been implemented. The information he presented shows that the capital of the SFRY is ready to successfully oppose any possible aggressor.

Ramiz Abduli (Yugoslav People's Army) said that our armed forces were being increasingly furnished with equipment but, he observed, technology as the factor of combat readiness should be neither overrated nor underrated, because man is, after all, also in this the greatest and the most significant factor.

In presenting experience of the Zenica municipality, Jozo Strbac (Bosnia-Hercegovina) [words indistinct] basic organizations which are in the majority of cases the main initiators and exponents of the action aimed at consolidating all-people's defense and social self-protection. The entire area of the municipality, he defined, is covered by a solidly built mechanism of territorial defense and civil protection.

Rahmija Kadenic (Yugoslav People's Army) discussed the specialized training of cadres for our armed forces by academies and military schools and concluded by saying that in this too there was continuous progress.

The commission for all-people's defense and social self-protection will continue its work tomorrow morning.

## Arms Production Discussed

LD221551Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--The growing assortment of Yugoslav-designed and made arms and military equipment received positive assessment at the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia today. The delegates were told that the production of Yugoslav-made modern arms and military equipment increased by 4.8 per cent from 1970 to 1976, and that a further 7.3 per cent increase was planned for the period ending [word indistinct] 1980. [word indistinct] domestic production of arms and military equipment was stated to be of great importance to Yugoslavia's economy, as it helps to return a considerable part of the Yugoslav Army budget to the economy.

The delegates (?met) with approval the creation in Yugoslavia of a specific and integrated system of defence and protection, unique in the world. Until the world agrees to deal with disputes by peaceful means and starts to disarm, Yugoslavia must give full attention to defence and protection and must rely, above all, on its own potential.

Development of the [few words indistinct] of the country for defence have as their exclusive aim the defence of Yugoslavia's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the delegates stated.

The growing independence of Yugoslavia's military industries was also noted to offer increasing possibilities for meeting the requests of many non-aligned countries seeking to buy modern arms from Yugoslavia.

## SFRY's Vulnerability Discussed

LD222346Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY: Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The commission for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection resumed work this morning. Sadik Sadiku, delegate from Macedonia, who was the first to take the floor, spoke about the significance of the delegate system for the realization of the functions of social self-protection. The delegate system, Sadiku said, represents the real way of socializing the functions of social self-protection. He acquainted those present with the efforts being made by the Macedonian League of Communists to prepare its organizations and members for social self-protection affairs.

Branislav Joksovic, delegate from the Yugoslav People's Army, spoke about the significance of our people's return from temporary work abroad for the strengthening of the country's defense potential. He said that among our workers abroad there were a large number of young people of the so-called "second generation" to whose training for defense society should pay more attention.

Joksovic added that the consequences of society's correct orientation toward providing work places in the country for these Yugoslav citizens were already being felt as 60,000 to 80,000 workers were returning home annually. The army, Joksovic added, keeps a record of our citizens abroad who are subject to military conscription and this has a very positive effect on them, because they see that the country ceaselessly counts on them.

Ilija Jovanovic, delegate from Serbia, pointed out the significance of organizing expert cadres to concern themselves with questions of defense and protection in all environments. Certain problems found in these spheres were the consequence, according to Jovanovic, of a lack of resourcefulness and an insufficient involvement on the part of individuals.

Franc Setinc (Slovenia) pointed out the fact that in the course of its revolutionary action, the League of Communists was also freeing all the potentials needed for the defense of the country. Exceptionally high awareness, and not the stereotyped approach, was what was needed in this connection, all the more so since there was no topical sociopolitical question which was not connected with all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Hatidze Zilic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) said that when women account for one-third of all the employed people in a commune, they represented a major force and noted that in the Stolac municipality efforts were being made to involve this force actively in all the preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection. She expressed the view that, despite successes, not enough had been done to give women military training. She pointed out the positive example of the voluntary youth detachment, 60 percent of which were women.

Mijo Saric (Vojvodina) stressed that without strengthening the material basis of associated labor, especially in underdeveloped communes, there could not be enough technical equipment for all-people's defense and social self-protection units.

As long as we are united, Kresimir Strsen (Croatia) emphasized, we need not fear anyone. In that way alone we can effectively oppose all kinds of enemies. In this context, Strsen spoke about the activity of unitarists, nationalists and chauvinists, of all those who were struggling against our nonalined policy, who preached liberalism and who stood on the positions of ultraleftism. To all of them only one thing mattered: the struggle against self-managing achievements of our national liberation revolution.

The 11th congress will give a fresh impetus to the further realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Milan Meli (Vojvodina) stressed, adding that we were now entering the stage of working out the "fine details" of our system of defense and protection.

Melanija Bulj (Croatia) considers that the local community, as one of the broadest forms of citizens' self-management, should be consolidated also because of its very significant role in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection among other reasons.

In the past 4 years, Boro Knezevic (Bosnia and Hercegovina) noted, we have achieved major successes in realizing the concept of all people's defense and social self-protection. Speaking about experience in the Banja Luka municipality, this delegate appraised as very successful the "Zastava 78" exercises, which, he said, had once again confirmed the strength and effectiveness of all-people's defense.

The units of our air force and antiaircraft defense have grown visibly stronger, especially in the period between the 10th and 11th congresses of the party, Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, delegate from the Yugoslav People's Army, said. We have always paid significant attention to this form of defense preparations in view of the fact that our country, being small territorially, is susceptible to strikes from the air. We have particularly prepared ourselves for the prevention of, and defense against, aggression in the initial period of the struggle, when the blow from the enemy is, as a rule, the strongest. Antiaircraft units in organizations of associated labor represent a powerful support for operational units.

The organization of the League of Communists in the air force and antiaircraft defense has visibly grown in strength in the past 2 years. All the pilots and almost one out of every other two members of this branch and the armed forces are members of the League of Communists, Cemalovic said.

Mihailo Brajovic, delegate from Montenegro, said that for the development of defense and protection it was equally important, in addition to equipping and training units, to realize the extent to which the freedom of citizens and the position of working people as self-managers had grown. He called for the establishment of a unified system of command, geared to all combat conditions.

Andjelko Maslic, guest from the League of Communists organization in the federal organs spoke about the security situation and the further strengthening of social self-protection. He said that attempts are being made abroad to lecture us--who have experienced all this for ourselves--on what international terrorism is and what our behavior should be with regard to "ultra-left terrorism." We have been and we remain fighters against all forms of terrorism, Maslic said, adding that, however, we clearly differentiated between terrorism and the liberation movements.

We have a very stable security situation. Our working people and citizens, who have firmly opted for self-managing socialism and Tito's policy, are ready to fight for the continuity of this policy and are not subject to any dilemmas which are being attempted to impose on us by means of perfidious speculations on the allegedly uncertain fate of Yugoslavia, Maslic said.

This marked the end of the debate in the commission for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Fifty-one delegates spoke during the fruitful 3-day debate.

The secretariat of the commission for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection received written contributions to the discussion from delegates Miso Mesic from Croatia, Petar Kavaja from Montenegro and Zdravko Tasevski from Macedonia.

A report on the work of this commission was prepared on the basis of the introductory report submitted to the commission by Ivan Kukoc, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and of the speeches made during the discussion by over 50 delegates. The report was endorsed today and will be submitted tomorrow to the plenary session of the 11th LCY Congress. In this way the commission for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection ended its 3-day session at about 1300 today.

## Report on Socioeconomic Commission

ID221034Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and Questions of Economic and Social Development"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The commission for the development of socialist self-managment socioeconomic relations and questions of economic and social development resumed work this morning. It was chaired by Dusan Veljkovic. The discussion in this commission started yesterday and went on until very late last night. About 630 delegates and several guests opted to work in this commission. The first to take the floor was Vladimir Petrovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia).

Vladimir Petrovic pointed to both the positive experiences and the difficulties in pooling the labor and the resources in the Nis area, and also in associating the organizations in this region with other organizations in the country. He said that four complex organizations of associated labor in Nis, three of which are in the field of material production, in addition to recording successful business and other results experienced considerable misunderstanding in the financing of joint business, in earning joint income and in its distribution, especially in associating the accumulation for development purposes. In addition, changes in the area of trade are very slow and banking and other activities are slow in adapting themselves to the requirements of the organizations of associated labor in material production. There is also a conflict of interests in production itself, said Vladimir Petrovic. For instance, sometimes the level of business cooperation established with foreign partners is higher than that maintained with the domestic ones. However, he stressed that the concepts on the inevitability of joint development are converging.

A faster development of the health service in insufficiently developed areas is an elementary right of the working people, stressed Dr Sead Pozderac (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina). It is incumbant on the communists, in his assessment, to invest greater efforts to insure that this service is developed faster, in the interests of associated labor.

Dr Miladin Korac (from the LCY Central Committee) spoke about the implementation of the system of socialist self-management planning in Yugoslavia. He made the assessment that in practice this system did not work as well as had been expected or envisioned, although immediately after the 10th LCY Congress a law on planning and a law on the social plan for Yugoslavia were adopted. Analyzing the reasons for the slow implementation of the system of planning, Dr Korac believes that the adoption of these laws was not accompanied by organized social action, and without that clear orientations with regard to our system would remain "a dead letter". He believes that the 11th LCY Congress should bring its influence to bear so that a program of social action is proposed whose protagonists will be workers and basic organizations of associated labor.

Dr Korac proposed that the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia be held in 1980 to analyze the implementation of the system of socialist self-management planning in practice.

Angel Simon (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) spoke of the need to associate the labor and the resources on the basis of the law on associated labor.

Our productivity of labor--not only in the [illegible] of material production--is lagging considerably behind world productivity, warned Ante Markovic, a delegate from Croatia. Thus enormous reserves exist and they must be activated. In his assessment, it is essential to establish a rational division of labor which will ensure both more efficient and more rational operations. However, because of inadequate coordination, factories producing the same articles are built in Yugoslavia. Investments are running high and the tendency to develop identical or similar capacities is especially dangerous, thinks Ante Markovic. Our development has reached such a degree that on the basis of self-management negotiations the Yugoslav industry engaged in building up industry, must continue to be developed. This will not be attained all that quickly unless in the future all social forces, and especially the League of Communists, are involved to a greater degree.

Drasko Popovic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina), speaking about the system of self-managing planning as the essential factor of the total development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, stressed that despite a degree of slowness and inconsistency in its implementation, the awareness of this aspect was constantly increasing in the working class and among the working people. In this context he noted that social consultations and self-managing planning had already proved themselves to be the irreplaceable way of coordinating the different interests which objectively existed in individual environments. He added, however, that certain shortcomings and inconsistencies had also manifested themselves in the course of this. The process of consultations and the search for optimum solutions, he said, is at times unjustifiably long, which occasionally has undesirable consequences which are not small. Also, we are not always equally consistent in carrying out what has already been agreed on. Despite this, thanks to the affirmation of the system of consultations and agreement-seeking, there is less and less justification for assertions that the system is "inefficient" and the illusions about returning to the socially guided planning of our socioeconomic development are being dispelled.

Owing to all this, Popovic stressed, it is necessary for the League of Communists, and above all for every one of its members in his own environment, to adopt a more active attitude toward social consultations and self-managing agreement-seeking, especially when what has already been agreed on is being disregarded. It is necessary to develop and perfect the system of self-managing planning, which is one of the basic tasks of the members of the League of Communists and its organizations in the implementation of our socioeconomic policy as a whole.

Dzemal Vejseli (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) expressed the view that greater sociopolitical involvement was needed; especially on the part of members of the League of Communists, in the consistent implementation of the principle of distribution of income according to the work done. At the 10th LCY Congress we were not satisfied with the situation concerning the distribution of income. The adoption of the law on associated labor and the constitutional changes created the conditions needed for a more equitable distribution of income, a development which has radically changed the attitude toward this important problem.

Miroslav Zdravkovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) drew attention to the causes of the relative lagging behind in individual areas in relation to the development of the republic. This, he said, to a great extent concerned the developments in the textile industry and the agro-industrial complex and some other activities which, despite significant results, had been affected in their development by unresolved conditions of economic work.

Bajram Bajrami (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) said that communists' activity has increased in all fields of social life in the "Kosovo" combine over the past 4 years.

Dr. Berislav Sefer (Socialist Republic of Croatia) stressed that the past 4 years represented a very fruitful period with regard to social and material development. During these years a complete mutually logically interrelated self-managing economic system had been constituted on the basis of the constitution for the first time in the development of the self-managing system. However, he said, the effect of the decisions of the 10th congress exceeds the 4-year period and they will consequently continue to be of great sociopolitical significance for our development. It is very important, Sefer noted, along with carrying out a thorough analysis of the fulfillment of the current medium-term 5-year plan, to prepare the new 5-year plan for the period after 1980. This must be adopted on the basis of self-managing agreements and consultations on the foundations of the plans for the next period. These plans must be coordinated, and all the obligations accepted with regard to the realization of the plan must have the force of the law. This, he stressed, represents a concrete opportunity--one which must not be ignored--to eliminate numerous shortcomings through applying this kind of self-managing way of planning and decisionmaking. Self-managing planning is the only basis on which it is possible to be resolute in opposing the decline of the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy and in halting the processes which lead to the reproduction of the credit relations as the basic form of financing the reproduction processes which, on this scale, prevents the pooling of labor and resources.

Veselin Tadio (Socialist Republic of Montenegro) spoke about self-managed organizing of the development of socioeconomic relations on the basis of the law on associated labor, with particular reference to the Niksic ironworks.

Ljubisa Vagner (Socialist Republic of Serbia) spoke about the results achieved in the Bor mining and smelting basin between the two congresses.

Svetozar Vukmanovic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro) dealt with several aspects of our development, dwelling in particular on work criteria and production relations. Pointing out the fact that the results being achieved in a number of fields were not satisfactory, Vukmanovic said that it was indispensable to establish the real causes of such a state of affairs. Recalling the successes achieves so far and the possibilities of our economy and society, Vukmanovic at the same time drew attention to the use of capacities below their optimum limits, the poor use of work hours and the consumption at a level above what was possible. He added that the influence of the workers on the conditions of work was insufficient and stressed the need to be more energetic in the next period in the search for solutions to contradictions in society.

Oveta Mlaker (Socialist Republic of Slovenia) said that the achievements made in our society were great and significant, but that undesirable trends were also manifesting themselves in individual spheres. She dwelt primarily on the disproportion between consumption and production, which should be more balanced but which was not the case now. For 10 years now spending in the country had exceeded its product. This discrepancy was being "covered" in various ways partly by means of uneconomic imports. [as received] Consequently, in the future any increase in consumption, which had in recent years left too little accumulation to the economy, should depend primarily on the place, extent and role of social production.

Kiro Gligorov (LCY Central Committee) stressed that the country was in a very significant stage of material and social development and noted that the general level of Yugoslavia's development enabled the economy to produce products which were increasingly complex technologically and whose quality was higher and higher. He noted that the question was no longer one of transfering and mastering technology, but one of reducing technological dependence on foreign countries. This was a strategic task on which depended the maintenance of our economy's rate of growth above the world average, the increase in our competitiveness in exchange with foreign countries, the improvement in the accumulative and reproductive capacity and the increase in export. There is no doubt, Gligorov said, that we are lagging behind in developing an economic strategy which would lead to lesser dependence on the developed world, both as regards the change in the structure of production and with regard to the appropriate change in the structure of our economic relations with foreign countries.

Advocating the expansion of all-round economic cooperation with foreign countries, especially with developing countries, Gligorov stressed that our economy must be an equal partner if income was not to flow abroad as a result of technological and economic dependence. It is indispensable to insure more equal relations in trade, a better balance of payments and an economic structure that will provide a basis for greater economic stability. There is no doubt, he stressed, that this would represent a real contribution to the strengthening of the position of associated labor and to the affirmation of our system.

Dr Jakov Sirotkovic (Socialist Republic of Croatia) stressed that the existing system of expanded reproduction still continues to a great extent to reproduce relations characterized by alienated decisionmaking on accumulation. This could be illustrated with a series of examples, but it sufficed to say that banking funds accounted for about 50 percent of all the investments and that this ratio was not changing. Moreover, at the moment there was a strong tendency to be oriented even more toward bank credits and loans, primarily foreign ones.

Dimitrije Mihajlovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) stressed that production on individual agricultural farms in the Smederevo area had been considerably increased.

Nikola Knezic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) expressed the view that it was necessary, by means of social and political action, to insure respect for and implementation of the provisions of the agreement on the foundations of the social plan for Yugoslavia concerning the development of the agro-industrial complex in the period up to 1980.

Nedeljko Mandic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina) spoke about the need for rapid changes concerning the banks on the basis of the law on associated labor, stressing that the slow rate of their self-managing transformation had an effect on relations in the economy.

Bahri Oruci (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) spoke about Kosovo's development in the period between the two congresses, stressing that this had been one of the more successful periods in the development of the province.

However, Oruci added, Kosovo's total development was nevertheless not in keeping with the development plans and the relative gap between the province and the country as a whole, not only had not grown smaller, but had increased. Illustrating this he added that the social product per capita in Kosovo was lower by two index points or by less than one-third than the average figure for the country; this had to be improved in the next period, he said.

Andreyj Marinc (Slovenia) pointed out the significance of planning for the country's development and also dwelt on a number of questions of development.

Mico Minic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) stressed the visible results achieved in the development of self-management in rail transport.

Afternoon Work

Angel Cemerski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) stressed that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the same as the whole of the Yugoslav community, had achieved very significant results in its economic and total social development in the period between the two congresses. This was achieved due to the creative efforts of the working class and working people in Macedonia and due to their readiness to struggle to overcome inherited backwardness, but the support of the entire Yugoslav community had also been and would continue to be significant.

There is no doubt, he said, that this is at the same time also the best reply to all the unprincipled attitudes and to the reactionary attempts to deny the Macedonian nation, attempts which, as an anachronistic spirit and time, speak more eloquently about the true position and political blindness of those behind them who think that the wheel of history can be turned back than they are able to hinder the further development of the creative energies of the Macedonian people.

In the group of strategic tasks, Cemerski said, the new relations in the sphere of reproduction stand out as the key question of the further development of self-managing socialist production relations.

Anica Kuhar (Socialist Republic of Slovenia) spoke about housing, stressing that, the same as in the sector of the social standard in general, significant results had been achieved in this field in the past 4 years.

Fikret Abdic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) expressed the view that it was necessary to create the basic conditions for the development of agricultural production in the mountainous areas which, as a rule, were economically underdeveloped areas.

The organizing of the unified reproduction system in the Borovo footwear factory through the establishment of sound economic relations between production and trade has established, in the view of Cava Takic (Croatia), sound material foundations for the development of self-management in this composite organization of associated labor.

Milija Kovacevic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) stressed that the implementation of the fundamental principle of the policy of the League of Communists on the equality of nations and nationalities and republics and provinces depended to a great extent on the material development and economic conditions in individual parts of the country. In assessing the situation, according to him, it was ever more essential to see differences in this connection were increasing, remaining the same or growing smaller, noting at the same time that the Province of Kosovo still lagged considerably behind the country as a whole in general and its individual highly-developed parts in particular. In support of this assessment, apart from other indicators, he quoted the figures that national income per capita in the province did not exceed $400 last year, while the Yugoslav average was $1,600.

He said that the main causes of this lagging behind were the lack of funds for investments and the unfavorable structure of investments, which had largely been focused on the building of basic projects and mines, the logical consequence of which was that abnormalities in the primary distribution affected this province more seriously than they could affect some other more highly developed environments.

The political climate and whether there will be any scope for various "saviors" or not greatly depend on whether these differences will increase or be reduced, Kovascevic stressed. Owing to this, this problem is considered by him to be more of a Yugoslav than a Kosovo problem.

Vaso Lakicevic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro) discussed the economic position and conditions of work in building and the building industry in Montenegro.

Risto Petrovski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) said that major changes had taken place in recent years in railway transport.

Lazo Poljakovic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) expressed the view that the association of farmers was a socioeconomic problem to the settling of which all the factors in this sector of social reproduction (agricultural work organizations, banks, trade and others) should pay much more attention than in the past.

Branislav Ikonic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) dwelt on the state of our country's economic relations with foreign countries, expressing his complete agreement with the views and assessments expressed in this connection in Comrade Tito's report.

Our economic relations with foreign countries are not developing in keeping with our plans and orientations, Ikonic noted. If this trend persists for long, he warned, it will threaten the attainment of the basic goals of our socioeconomic development with pronounced negative political consequences.

In making these critical remarks Ikonic did not minimize the significant successes which we achieved between the two congresses in developing economic relations with foreign countries, but he dealt more extensively with shortcomings, noting, among other things, that the growth of our export had increasingly noticeably lagged behind in recent years. Yugoslav exports share of world export dropped from 0.66 percent in 1965 to 0.55 percent in 1976 and last year continued to fall, while on the other hand imports were rapidly rising.

Ikonic saw the way out of the present situation in improving the competitiveness of our products on the international market [words indistinct]. Consequently, Ikonic said in conclusion, in the next period there should be a greater social involvement and activity of the League of Communists in connection with the settling of these questions.

Speaking about the responsibility borne by communists for the development of the economy, Dusan Veljkovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) expressed himself in favor of concrete and individual and not collective responsibility. Behind lack of success and failures, which were justified by speaking about "objective circumstances" and "external factors" there was nothing other than one or a few individuals.

Laying stress on the significance of business association and of the pooling of labor and resources for the further development, Rajko Stanojevic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) warned that this important task was being achieved very slowly in the field of timber processing industry and forestry.

Dr Dragomir Vojnic (Socialist Republic of Croatia) pointed out the great importance of the preparations for the adoption of the social plan of development for the next 5-year period up to 1981.

Commodity trade with foreign countries, despite the adoption of new laws and new regulations which deal with this very important field of social reproduction, is developing by inertia on the basis of the old relations, said Josif Stefan (Croatia).

Speaking about the conditions in the aluminum industry, Miomir Grbovic (Montenegro) said that our country possessed all the conditions needed for the more rapid development of this industrial branch: domestic raw materials, high hydroelectric potential, electric power. The production of aluminuma increased 3-fold over the past 6 years (it now amounts to 600,000 tons) and of aluminum 4-fold (this year 180,000 tons will be produced). However, our industry's share of the world's production of aluminum was only 0.5 percent.

Grbovic pointed out that basic problems of this young industry; heavy indebtedness, high cost of electric power and heavy obligations.

Jozef Valentovic discussed the distribution of income in accordance with the results of work, stressing that this important principle had so far not been consistently applied.

Speaking about the social position of women in our country, Hajra Marjanovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) said that we had achieved major results in obtaining women's equality both in their work and in their self-managing involvement. However, in Hajra Marjanovic's view, in certain spheres of social life women had not yet achieved the adequate degree of equality with men. This above all concerned the realization of the working and, in that connection, self-managing functions of women. In many environments there were still considerably lower numbers of women among the employed than there should be. A similar situation existed with regard to the involvement of women in the organs of management and in the assemblies. This was made even more topical by the emergence of the young generations of women, educated on an equal footing with men, who would not easily reconcile themselves to this state of affairs.

Filip Mihajlovic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) expressed support for all the proposed documents which the congress should adopt and then reported on some of the experience gained in the development of the Suva Reka, which had until recently been backward, stressing that its development was now characterized by more rapid industrialization, which was fundamentally changing all the socioeconomic and political relations in that commune.

Speaking in favor of further developing the initiated processes of income-based links between production and trade, Vladimir Kovacevic, delegate from Belgrade, referred to the self-managing agreement between Centrostil of Belgrade and the producers of textiles and leather as a good example.

Aleksandra Kornhauser, delegate from Slovenia, expressing full support for Comrade Tito's report and the proposed resolution, especially that part of the latter which deals with the exchange of knowledge and technological achievements, also proposed three amendments to that part of the resolution. The first concerns the passage in the resolution on the more rapid changing of the economic structure, which she proposed should be supplemented with the words "in the sense of a greater share of knowledge in the changing of the economic structure."

The second amendment proposed that the formulation on the need to train economic experts be amended to indicate that this was a long-term and not a short-term orientation. She also proposed the establishment of a special code concerning ethical norms which, in her view, would be binding on all when knowledge and technology were exchanged.

Izudin Filipovic (counsellor at the Yugoslav Embassy in Libya) greeted the congress on behalf of more than 10,000 Yugoslav citizens temporarily working in Libya. He then spoke about the broad and diverse sociopolitical activity in organized Yugoslav environments, which had been particularly intensified before the republican congresses, the provincial conferences and the 11th LCY Congress. Filipovic went on to stress that our people in Libya increasingly wanted to be subjects in the decisionmaking process, regardless of geographic distances and time differences. This was how they organized themselves and how they behaved in most cases. However, there still were examples of self-managing rights, the constitution and the law on associated labor being slow in reaching our workers abroad.

Petar Budisavljevic (Socialist Republic of Croatia) stressed that today there was a basic organization of the League of Communists in every local community and work organization of associated labor in Lika.

FOREIGN NATIONS ADDRESS GREETINGS TO 11TH LCY CONGRESS

CSSR's Bilak

ID201906Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 20 Jun 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade, June 20, CETEKA--"Our party will do everything for further development of sincere friendship and comradely cooperation, to the benefit of the working people of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia," says a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its General Secretary Gustav Husak to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The message, delivered on the opening day of the congress by the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, says that communists and working people of Czechoslovakia esteem the results achieved by the people of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the League of Communists.

"We highly appreciate the relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia," the message said, stressing the importance of the 1973 meeting between Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito, and of the expanding contacts at all levels and cooperation in many spheres.

"In the international sphere, we are jointly striving to deepen the process of relaxation of tension and strengthening peace and security, development of peaceful cooperation and creation of prerequisites of further social progress in the world, in defiance of the intrigues of imperialism and all reactionary forces," the message said in part.

"Our common efforts are aimed at achieving immediate halt of the arms race, and adoption of real measures in the interest of general and complete disarmament.

The urgency of solving the problem arises before mankind especially now when the imperialist circles, regardless of the enormous destructive force of stockpiled weapons and in spite of the opposition of the world public are taking steps towards further intensification of armament, as evidenced for example by the results of the recent session of the NATO Council in Washington, and when the most reactionary forces are seeking to reverse the international development to the state of a cold war."

The message said that the socialist countries are in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress in the world, and against the arms race, and pointed out the important role in the struggle for detente and development of equitable international cooperation of the movement of the non-aligned countries.

The message also stressed the growing importance of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and said the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stood for active comradely relations and internationalist solidarity between fraternal parties. It fully supports the ideas and conclusions of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, is waging a consistent struggle against all manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, and against attempts to undermine and weaken the positions of socialism, the international working class and the other revolutionary forces, the message said.

SED Central Committee Greetings

AU220839Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee message to the 11th LCY Congress]

[Text] To the 11th party congress of the LCY, Belgrade

Esteemed Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 11th LCY Congress, the vanguard of the Yugoslav workers class in the struggle against fascism and war, for socialism and peace, and to all Yugoslav communists.

Under the leadership of the LCY headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito the peoples of Yugoslavia have achieved important successes in building socialism and in their integration into a socialist family of peoples.

Today Yugoslavia is an internationally respected socialist state with a modern industry and an efficient agriculture. The GDR working people are sincerely pleased with these historic achievements of the Yugoslav peoples. The traditions of friendship and comradely cooperation between the SED and the LCY are deeply rooted in the joint struggle of German and Yugoslav communists against capitalist exploitation, fascism and war. This class solidarity has stood its test in the ranks of the international brigades in Spain as well as in the concentration camps and penitentiaries of fascist tyranny. The SED and the LCY are linked by the adherence to the revolutionary ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. We are united by common class interests and aims--the building of socialism. On this solid and lasting foundation the relations between our two parties are successfully developing. They are at the same time the decisive motive force for the further expansion of cooperation between our closely allied socialist states and for strengthening the friendship between our peoples. The high level of cooperation achieved between the GDR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia serves the welfare of our peoples and at the same time our joint struggle for strengthening peace and socialism in the world.

We are filled with satisfaction that the SED and the LCY hold identical or similar positions on basic international questions. The policy of our parties and governments is aimed at consolidating peace and security in the world. We jointly support all endeavors that serve peace and detente and benefit the peoples' liberation struggle. Owing to the untiring work of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, the communist and workers parties, the nonalined countries and all peace-loving democratic forces, the principles of peaceful coexistence are more and more asserting themselves in the relations between states with different social systems.

To safeguard peace and to make detente lasting, it is necessary to supplement political detente by military detente. Hence we look upon the discontinuation of the arms race and effective measures for disarmament as the most important task of the present. A decisive prerequisite for solving this task is the constantly growing collaboration of all anti-imperialist forces.

In the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress the responsibility of the communists today is greater than ever. To further strengthen and develop the internationalist, comradely, voluntary cooperation with equal rights and the solidarity of the communist and workers parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism is a decisive prerequisite of their successful struggle.

In this, the implementation of the action goals agreed on at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties is of great importance.

The SED Central Committee wishes the 11th LCY Congress a successful implementation. Guided by the decisions of this party congress, the peoples of Yugoslavia, led by the LCY and its chairman, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, will win new successes in advancing on the road of socialism.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Central Committee of the SED, E. Honecker, general secretary.

## Hungary's MSZMP Sends Greetings

LD211528Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 20 [date as received] (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party attending the 11th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists in Belgrade, handed over the HSWP's written greetings message to the session on Tuesday.

The greetings message underlines among others:

"The 11th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists is being held at a time when contradictory tendencies are present in the international life. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party deems that the positions of socialism and the forces of progress have strengthened worldwide in the recent years. Favourable changes continued in the international situation, the fate of mankind is being determined to an ever greater extent by the forces of socialism, social progress and peace. The three major powers of our time--the socialist world system, the international working class, and the national liberation movements--are getting ever more active on the international battlefield. The socialist countries continue their efforts to curb the arms race, to promote measures bringing about general and complete disarmament. The initiatives serving military detente, and especially the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals, have aroused favourable echos worldwide.

The peace-loving forces and the progressive social and mass movements also rally to the efforts of the socialist states. As a result of the foreign policy of the socialist countries, and the unity of the anti-imperialist forces including also the non-aligned countries, detente remains the leading tendency in international life."

"However, keeping up the tendency of detente today requires greater efforts than a few years ago, because the enemies of peace and social progress have launched counter-attacks. They intend to push mankind onto the dangerous path of upgeared armament race. They have stepped up their propaganda drive against the socialist countries, trying to interfere in the internal affairs on the pretext of defending human rights. The frenzied attempts of international reaction call for the rallying of all peace-loving people in the defense of peace, protection of which is the major task of mankind," reads the message of the HSWP Central Committee, pointing out later in the context of the present situation of the international communist and workers movement:

"Social progress demands that the brotherly parties answer new questions, or problems emerging in new forms, and solve fresh tasks. We consider it only natural that the fraternal parties should debate the new questions on the basis of mutual respect and in a comradely spirit. The comradely, internationalist relations between the brotherly parties lie as chief guarantee of the realization of our common goals. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is working consistently on strengthening the unity of international communist movement."

In connection with the Hungarian-Yugoslav party relations the message underlines the following:

"Relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists are developing smoothly in the spirit of internationalist friendship. We highly appreciate the meetings between the leaders of our parties, Janos Kadar and Josip Broz Tito, which always give fresh impetus to the development of our friendly bonds. The cooperation of our parties relying on fundamental principles creates favourable conditions to developing constantly and enriching the multilateral political, economic, cultural and scientific contacts of our peoples and countries. Following from our principled policy, the Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian national minorities living in Hungary, and the Hungarians living in Yugoslavia have an important part in deepening the friendship of our peoples.

Our countries work together effectively in practically every field of life. In the sense of our common decision we will do our utmost that the brotherly, internationalist Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship should strengthen from year to year," emphasizes the message of the HSWP Central Committee.

## AGERPRES Reports RCP Message

AU2210l2Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0917 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU

["Message Addressed by the CC of the RCP to the Participants in the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/6/1978--The communists, all working people of Romania--the message stresses among others--highly appreciate the outstanding contribution made by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the establishment of new, democratic relations in international life, to the pursuit of peace, liberty, independence and progress of the peoples throughout the world.

We note with deep satisfaction that the relations of traditional friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia are fruitfully progressing along an upward course, in the spirit of understanding, mutual esteem and respect. A primordial role in bringing about and stimulating this happy course of the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations was played by the systematic meetings and fruitful talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito, that laid a principled, lasting foundation and opened broad prospects for the expansion and diversification of bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields of mutual interest, as also cooperation between our parties and states on the international arena, in the service of progress and peace.

Deep-going revolutionary transformations are occurring in international life--the message reads--the will of the peoples to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to self-dependently develop without any outside interference, is strongly asserting. We also witness an intensification of the policy of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination, conducive to the sharpening of international contradictions. All this calls, in our opinion, for the more active mobilization of all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces, of the peoples to halt the dangerous course of events to bar the path to war and for the assertion of a new policy of peaceful collaboration grounded on equality and equity among all nations of the world.

In this respect--the message goes on--we appreciate the special importance of the promotion of a new unity of the communist and workers' parties, based on the firm observance of the right of each party to independently work out its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in concordance with the specific conditions in which it carries on activity, in strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all working-class organizations, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the other advanced political forces in the common struggle for progress and peace, for safeguarding the vital interests of the peoples everywhere.

We attach primordial significance to the building of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe. Bearing in mind the fact that Europe keeps being divided into opposing military blocs and that the biggest armed forces and armaments ever known in history are concentrated on the continent, it is a stringent imperative that all states, governments, responsible political forces intensify their efforts to bring about the full implementation, as a unitary whole, of the principles and targets enshrined in the final act of the Helsinki conference and, first of all, to adopt concrete military disengagement and disarmament measures. In this context, Romania also works for the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all Balkan states, for the transformation of this region into a zone of peace and peaceful collaboration.

The message also stresses that Romania resolutely declares for the extinguishing of the hotbeds of tension and conflict that exist in the world and for the peaceful, political settlement, by negotiations, of the disputed issues among states, for the democratization of international life and the building of a new world economic order which should ensure the independent development and fruitful cooperation of all nations.

The just and equitable settlement of the complex problems of our days, in the interest of the peoples--the message reads--call in our opinion, for the direct and active participation, on democratic bases, of all states, for enhancing the constructive contribution the small and medium-sized states, the non-aligned states are called upon to make, the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the United Nations and other international bodies.

We consider that for the attainment of these objectives of crucial importance for the progress and peaceful future of mankind, there is a wide field for further deepening Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation in international life, within the group of developing countries, including the important meeting of the non-aligned countries to be held in Belgrade soon.

In this spirit--the message stresses in conclusion--the R.C.P. reaffirms its resolve to work also in the future so that, by the way in which fraternal cooperation develops between the two parties countries, both bilaterally and in international life, we make an active contribution to the affirmation of new principles in interstate relations, to the building of a juster and better world on our planet.

CCP, CPSU, Other Greetings Cited

LD021854Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The 11th LCY Congress has received a large number of messages and greetings from communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements abroad.

The message from the Chinese Communist Party says that the LCY, led by Comrade Tito, the outstanding leader of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in Yugoslavia in the past decades, has led the peoples of the entire country in a persistent and unshakeable struggle, and has achieved victories in the building of socialism.

Fostering the glorious revolutionary traditions and abiding by the principles of independence and autonomy, the LCY has developed a socialist self-management system which corresponds to Yugoslav conditions as well as the socialist initiative of the working class and the working people. The LCY highly appreciates and defends the independence and sovereignty of its country, says the message. Continuing, the message pays tribute to the LCY for its consistent nonalined policy, its resolute struggle against imperialism and hegemony, and its striving to preserve the unity of the nonalined and other countries in their struggle to obtain and to preserve national independence.

The message from the Chinese Communist Party expresses, among other things, the conviction that the 11th LCY Congress will still further mobilize the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in order to achieve further victories in the building of socialism.

China and Yugoslavia have a common past, says the message from the Chinese Communist Party. Both countries firmly abide by the independence and autonomous road in the building of socialism. In recent years, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China have been constantly developing. The successful visit by President Tito to China and his talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have raised the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia to a new level of all-round development. We are deeply convinced--it says in conclusion--that the revolutionary friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop and to grow stronger in the future common struggle.

"The Soviet communists and workers of our country are very pleased that the friendship between the brotherly peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and the relations between the USSR and the SFRY are developing and growing stronger," says the message from the CPSU Central Committee to the delegates of the 11th congress and the Yugoslav communists.

The message then says that wide possibilities exist for the consolidation of mutual links between the two countries in all spheres and that meetings and talks between President Tito and President Brezhnev are of especially great importance for the consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

The message further emphasizes that regarding its cooperation with the LCY, the CPSU consistently strives for the development of relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, "firmly abiding by the principles of equality and independence, mutual reference in internal affairs and internationalist solidarity."

The message also greets the achievements attained by the Yugoslav communists in the building of socialism, in the fulfillment of tasks set at the 10th LCY Congress as regards the role of the working class and its political vanguard in the life of the country, as well as in the efforts to preserve peace and to develop international cooperation.

In connection with topical developments in the world, the message from the CPSU Central Committee says that the Soviet Union highly appreciates the SFRY's role of nonalinement in the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of peoples, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, and that it attributes great importance to the strengthening of cooperation between the nonalined and socialist states.

"With a feeling of brotherly friendship and solidarity, the Soviet communists wish the Yugoslav communists and all the workers in the SFRY great successes in the all-round development of the country and in the solution of tasks in the building of socialism" the CPSU message concluded.

"The communists and the people of Poland will follow with deep interest the work of the 11th LCY Congress. This interest is the result of the sincere friendship of the Polish people toward the peoples of Yugoslavia," the message from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party emphasizes, among other things. It also expresses deep respect for President Tito because, it says, "his personality is connected with the struggle, activity and successes" of the Yugoslav communists. After paying tribute to the achievements Yugoslavia has attained in building socialism, and in the affirmation of its international authority, the message says that "the increased strength and further development of Socialist Yugoslavia at the same time means a strengthening of the positions of socialism in Europe and the consolidation of progressive and peaceful forces in the world."

The message also pays tribute to the important role played by Yugoslavia in the movement for nonalinement, as well as to its active participation in solving conflicts, eliminating colonialist and neocolonialist forces and building equal international economic relations.

The message from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party pays tribute to the Yugoslav peoples for the successes which they have achieved in the building of socialism, and emphasizes that the cooperation between the two parties is increasing. In this special importance is given to the meetings between Tito and Kadar which represent a constant encouragement to the development of friendly relations. The message also refers to the importance of national minorities for relations between the two neighboring countries.

REPORTAGE ON STANE DOLANC ACTIVITIES AT CONGRESS

Receives Foreign Dignitaries

LD220515Y Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0032 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 20 June--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the PZPR delegation led by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, which is attending the 11th LCY Congress.

The two sides stressed the successful development of all-round relations and cooperation between the LCY and PZPR, as well as between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic. Blagoj Popov, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia and president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, also took part in the talks.

Stane Dolanc also received Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee who leads the RCP delegation to the 11th LCY Congress.

In a friendly conversation Dolanc and Bobu discussed the activity of the LCY and about the further development of cooperation between the RCP and the LCY.

In the course of the day, the secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also received Ali Yata, general secretary of the party of progress and socialism, who is attending the 11th LCY Congress as head of his delegation.

In friendly talks they exchanged views about the state of the progressive workers' and communist movement, as well as some other international issues.

Receives Ethiopian Delegation

LD211644Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2225 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia led by Debela Dinssa, member of the Executive Committee.

During the friendly conversation an exchange of opinions took place on a number of topical questions on the international situation and in particular on trends in Africa and the Horn of Africa, as well as on the further progress in relations between the two countries and peoples.

Meets With SPD Delegation

LD211652Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2328 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium received Horst Ehmke, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Presidium. He is leading the FRG's SPD delegation to the 11th LCY Congress.

During the meeting an exchange of opinions took place on the activities of the LCY and further cooperation between the SPD and LCY.

## Visits Congress Press Center

[illegible]Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21, (TANJUG)--LCY Executive Committee Secretary Stane Dolanc today visited at the 11th LCY Congress press centre and the premises accommodating domestic press, radio, television, and TANJUG news rooms. He also met with foreign newsmen covering the congress.

Dolanc said he was pleased with the number of foreign correspondents present.

"The press in the country and abroad, he said, has done very well so far in reporting congress proceedings and I look forward to their continuing to do so through to the end of the congress", said Dolanc.

## Receives CPSU's Kulakov

[illegible]Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2350 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the CPSU delegation led by Fedor Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is attending the 11th LCY Congress.

During a friendly conversation views were exchanged on the questions of further development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, and between the SFRY and the USSR.

## SED'S AXEN ADDRESSES MEETING IN CELJE

[illegible]East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"It fills us with deep satisfaction that relations between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY are developing well in all spheres." "Our cooperation has reached a high level, Hermann Axen, leader of the delegation of the SED Central Committee attending the 11th LCY Congress, stressed at a meeting in Celje on Wednesday. The agreements reached last year between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito open up great prospects to the further deepening of these relations, he said.

In another part of his address to the working people of the enterprise, which was jointly built by both countries, Axen paid tribute to the development of Socialist Yugoslavia and spoke about the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. Axen emphasized that the 30th jubilee of the foundation of the GDR "will be wholly under the banner of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil."

Since its foundation the GDR has belonged firmly to the world of socialism, Axen continued. The constant strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states forms a secure, vital basis for the socialist present and the communist future in the GDR. Together with the fraternal countries the GDR fights for the strengthening of peace on the path of political detente and disarmament.

Axen said: "In accordance with the Helsinki final act, the GDR advocates consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, which are orientated toward the strengthening of security, the inviolability of borders, regard for the principles of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and also equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. This also applies to relations between the GDR and the FRG, as two sovereign states completely independent of each other."

Axen pointed out that thanks to determined action by the socialist states, the national liberated and nonalined states and all peace-loving, democratic and progressive forces, position by position has been gained from imperialism and the international balance of power has been further transformed to the advantage of the forces of peace and socialism. "Influential imperialist forces, however, are attempting now ever more blatantly to block detente, to revive the spirit of the "cold war" and to inaugurate a fresh round of the arms race. Under the conditions the struggle for effective disarmament measures has become a key question for the continuation of detente." Especially urgent on the agenda is the banning of the neutron weapon. "The socialist countries submitted clear, specific proposals at the United Nations General Assembly session in New York on questions of disarmament." Axen stressed that implementation of arms limitation and disarmament depends on the joint struggle of all peoples.

"In the worldwide struggle for peace and security, against imperialism and neocolonialism great importance is ascribed to the constantly closer cooperation between the socialist states and the nonalined countries, which today represent an important force in international relations," Axen added.

Jointly with Yugoslavia the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of all peoples and states fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism and for peace, disarmament, independence and social progress. "With the growing scope of the anti-imperialist struggle the responsibility of the communist and workers parties is also growing. For this reason the SED sees a decisive prerequisite for peace, security, cooperation and social progress in common endeavors to realize the action aims agreed upon by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties."

Axen gave the assurance that the SED will do all it can to "further expand and deepen the fraternal relations between our socialist states and peoples. This serves the interests of our countries and strengthens socialism and peace in the world."

FOREIGN COMMUNIST PARTIES GREET LCY CONGRESS

French Party Greetings

LD212150Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--In its message to the 11th LCY Congress the French Communist Party states that Yugoslavia has achieved, in many areas, results which prove that socialism is capable of settling major problems of our epoch.

The French communists assess that firm friendly relations and solidarity exist between their party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The French communists support further strengthening of these relations.

S. African Communist Party

LD212151Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--The people of South Africa profoundly appreciate Yugoslavia's solidarity with our struggle against Vorster's hellish racist regime and its imperialist allies for support and aid to the national liberation movement led by the African National Congress of South Africa, says the message of greetings from the Communist Party of South Africa to the LCY's 11th Congress.

Austrian Communist Party

LD212151Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--In its message to the 11th LCY Congress the Austrian Communist Party points out the importance it attaches to the development and deepening of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria.

The Austrian communists demand the full implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty regarding the national minority rights. The Austrian communists firmly support the justified requests of the Yugoslav national minorities in Austria.

Maltese Labor Party

LD212153Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade June 21 (TANJUG)--The Labour Party of Malta considers that Yugoslavia's self-management experience can help Malta which goes its own road to socialism, emphasizes the message of greetings from the Maltese Labour Party to the LCY's 11th Congress.

Swiss Social Democratic Party

LD212154Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--In its message to the 11th LCY Congress the Swiss Social Democratic Party expresses admiration towards Yugoslavia which, despite the still existant defects, has come close to the ideal of a free socialist society.

The Swiss Social Democratic Party stresses that the high level of development of the Yugoslav social system expresses itself in the Yugoslav society being more and more capable of realizing mistakes in its own development and correcting them self-critically.

Danish Socialist Party

LD212155Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--In its message to the LCY's 11th Congress, the Socialist People's Party of Denmark points out that socialism should be based on strong elements (?of centralization) and self-rule.

Danish party thinks it is needed that internationalist solidarity encompass communist, socialist, social democratic and other progressive parties and liberation movements.

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